

**2001**

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# **Guide to Wisconsin Hospitals**

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*Bureau of Health Information  
Division of Health Care Financing  
Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services*

# FOREWORD

The *Guide to Wisconsin Hospitals, Fiscal Year 2001*, presents information on hospital finances, services, and utilization. The data for this report were taken from the *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey* and the *2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals*. These data were collected and this report issued under Chapter 153, Wisconsin Statutes.

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This publication is not an exhaustive compilation of all data collected through the surveys. Readers desiring additional utilization, staffing, or financial information on a specific hospital should contact the Bureau of Health Information regarding the availability and cost of specific data requests.

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# INTRODUCTION

The *Guide to Wisconsin Hospitals, Fiscal Year 2001*, presents selected descriptive financial, utilization, and staffing data about individual Wisconsin hospitals. It also provides summary and trend information for selected aggregate data.

The report is based on data submitted to the Department of Health and Family Services on the FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey and the 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals by general medical-surgical (GMS) hospitals, psychiatric (psych) hospitals, alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) hospitals, state-operated mental health (state) institutes, and rehabilitation (rehab) hospitals. Data from Veterans Affairs hospitals are collected on a voluntary basis but are not included in this report; nor are data from hospitals that submitted partial-year data.

## Types of Hospitals

General medical-surgical (GMS) hospitals (121 in FY 2001) provide diagnostic and therapeutic services to patients for a variety of medical and surgical conditions.

Critical Access Hospitals (CAH) (18 in FY 2001) are GMS facilities that provide 24-hour emergency care, inpatient, outpatient, and swing-bed services. Many also provide obstetric services. Under the Wisconsin Rural Hospital Flexibility Program – a Medicare program – hospitals located in rural counties, or rural areas of urban counties, may be certified as CAHs if they meet eligibility conditions and area requirements. In 2001, 18 hospitals were operating as CAH-certified; 11 more were in the certification process. Rural CAH applicants must be 35 miles from another hospital; if closer, they must be declared a “necessary provider of health care services” according to state plan area criteria. They are limited to 15 acute care beds and 10 swing beds. Additionally, they may have up to four permanent 24-hour observation beds. Length of stay for acute care patients is limited to an annual 96-hour average per patient. If further inpatient care is needed, patients are transferred to contractually established referral hospitals. CAHs

are considered a new provider type providing first-line emergency and community-integrated health care. Hospitals certified as CAHs are noted as such in Section VII (Individual Hospital Tables).

Specialty hospitals provide services to specific categories of patients. In Wisconsin, specialty hospitals include the following:

- Psychiatric hospitals (11 in FY 2001) provide diagnostic and therapeutic services to patients with mental or emotional disorders.
- Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) hospitals (1 in FY 2001) provide diagnostic and therapeutic services to patients with alcohol, drug abuse or addiction problems.
- State-operated mental health institutes (2 in FY 2001) provide comprehensive and intensive diagnostic, therapeutic, and support services to patients with unusually complex or difficult mental, emotional, or developmental disorders.
- Rehabilitation hospitals (2 in FY 2001) provide a comprehensive array of restoration services for the physically disabled and all support services necessary to help them attain their maximum level of functioning.

Veterans Affairs hospitals (3 in FY 2001) provide diagnostic and therapeutic services to armed forces veterans only. Because they are exempt from state data collection mandates, these facilities are not included in this report.

## Control of Hospitals

Different types of organizations own and control the policies and operations of Wisconsin hospitals. Of the 137 non-federal hospitals that provided full-year data to the 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, 122 are nongovernmental, not-for-profit entities, owned either by a religious organization (36) or by some other not-for-profit corporation (86). Two hospitals are state-operated and nine are county-operated. Four hospitals (3 GMS and 1 rehabilitation) are investor-owned, for-profit facilities.

## Location of Hospitals

Sixty-three of the state's 72 counties have at least one GMS hospital. Thirty-two counties have two or more GMS hospitals. Milwaukee County has the most, with 11. Dane County, St. Croix County and Waukesha County have four GMS hospitals each.

Psychiatric hospitals are located in seven counties; rehabilitation and state hospitals are each found in four counties; and the sole AODA hospital is in Brown County.

## Data Sources

The data in this report are drawn from two surveys conducted annually by the Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information (BHI): the Hospital Fiscal Survey and the Annual Survey of Hospitals.

Completion of the Hospital Fiscal Survey, which collects financial data from hospitals, has been mandatory since its inception in 1989. Completion of the Annual Survey of Hospitals, which collects utilization and staffing information, was made mandatory beginning April 1, 1992.

The financial, utilization and staffing figures in this report are based on each hospital's fiscal year (FY). Fiscal years vary from hospital to hospital, according to individual accounting practices. The most common fiscal year is a calendar fiscal year, beginning January 1 and ending December 31 (see Table 1). Fifty-nine of the 137 reporting hospitals (43%) had a calendar fiscal year in 2001.

All data used in this report are based on each hospital's 2001 fiscal year. Only hospitals that reported a full fiscal year's data are included. Excluded are data from St. Catherine's Hospital, Inc., Kenosha, and Aurora Health Center Kewaunee, Inc., Kewaunee. Both closed in 2001. Five hospitals opened during the 2001 fiscal year but have not yet reported a full fiscal year of data; therefore, they are not included in the data. They are: Children's Hospital of Wisconsin-Fox Valley, Orthopaedic Hospital of Wisconsin-Glendale,

Aurora BayCare Medical Center, Oak Leaf Surgical Hospital, and Columbia Center, LLC. St. Francis Hospital, Milwaukee, changed its fiscal year end from 12/31 to 6/30 effective 1/1/01. Since St. Francis did not submit a full year of data, it is not included in the dataset. LIFECARE Hospitals of Milwaukee (formerly NEXTCARE) changed ownership during fiscal year 2001. A full fiscal year of data was unavailable so LIFECARE is not included in the dataset.

The hospital financial information in this report is fiscal year data based on actual revenue received from payers. In contrast, the hospital information in the annual Health Care Data Report is calendar year information on billed charges (not actual reimbursement) from expected payers.

Table 1. Fiscal Year Ending Date, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

Fiscal Year End	Number of Hospitals
02/28/01	2
03/31/01	6
04/30/01	1
06/30/01	35
07/31/01	2
08/31/01	1
09/30/01	31
12/31/01	59

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## Volume Groups and Analysis Areas

Volume groups and analysis areas are discussed in Section III (Comparative Data), and are defined in Appendix 1 (Glossary of Terms). The hospital index (Appendix 5) at the end of this publication shows the volume group and analysis area to which each hospital belongs.



## SUMMARY DATA: FISCAL YEAR 2001

- One hundred thirty-seven hospitals submitted full-year data to the Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information. Of this total, 121 were general medical-surgical (GMS) hospitals, 11 were psychiatric (psych) hospitals, 2 were rehabilitation (rehab) hospitals, 2 were state-owned (state) hospitals, and 1 was an alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) hospital.
- Of the 137 hospitals that submitted full-year data, 133 were not-for-profit. Four hospitals (3 GMS and 1 rehabilitation) were investor-owned, for-profit facilities.
- Of the 133 not-for-profit hospitals, 2 were state-operated hospitals, 9 were county-operated hospitals, 36 were religious hospitals, and 86 were other not-for-profit hospitals.
- In 2001, there were 18 Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs), up from 14 in 2000.
- The overall average occupancy rate for Wisconsin hospitals was 57% in FY 2001. GMS hospitals had an average occupancy rate of 56%, psychiatric hospitals 61%, the AODA hospital 23%, state hospitals 93%, and rehabilitation hospitals 62%.
- On average, there were 7,920 patients hospitalized on any given day: 6,953 at GMS hospitals, 396 at psychiatric hospitals, 6 at the AODA hospital, 517 at state hospitals, and 48 at rehabilitation hospitals.
- There were 609,753 hospital discharges in FY 2001: 584,223 from GMS hospitals, 22,362 from psychiatric hospitals, 132 from the AODA hospital, 2,209 from state hospitals, and 827 from rehabilitation hospitals.
- There were 2,890,707 inpatient days reported by Wisconsin hospitals, of which 2,537,830 were for GMS hospitals, 144,697 were for psychiatric hospitals, 2,058 were for the AODA hospital, 188,703 were for the state hospitals, and 17,419 were for the rehabilitation hospitals.
- Outpatient visits totaled 11,369,522 at the 133 Wisconsin hospitals that provided outpatient services. GMS hospitals had 11,017,459 outpatient visits, psychiatric hospitals had 305,425, the AODA hospital had 8,240, the state hospitals had 22,092, and the rehabilitation hospitals had 16,306.
- Medicare accounted for 41.2% of total gross patient revenue, Medicaid for 8.6%, and other public sources for 2.1%. Commercial insurance accounted for 43.7% of total gross patient revenue, and self-pay/other accounted for 4.3%.
- Total hospital revenue was \$8,378.7 million, \$8,033.8 million at GMS hospitals and \$344.9 million at specialty hospitals.
- Wisconsin hospitals collected 61% of total gross patient revenue (patient charges). GMS hospitals collected 60% of patient charges, psychiatric hospitals collected 68%, the AODA hospital collected 99%, the state hospitals collected 95%, and the rehabilitation hospitals collected 65%.
- The average net revenue received per inpatient day in a Wisconsin hospital in FY 2001 was \$1,531; the average length of stay was 4.7 days. Net revenue received per inpatient day (and average length of stay) was \$1,672 for GMS hospitals (4.3 days), \$505 for psychiatric hospitals (6.5 days), \$591 for the AODA hospital (15.6 days), \$489 for the state hospitals (85.4 days), and \$1,071 for the rehabilitation hospitals (21.1 days).

- The average net revenue received per outpatient visit in a Wisconsin hospital in FY 2001 was \$307. GMS hospitals received \$308, psychiatric hospitals received \$295, the AODA hospital received \$91, the state hospitals received \$60, and the rehabilitation hospitals received \$197.
- Salaries and fringe benefits represented 49.1% of total expenses for Wisconsin hospitals. For GMS hospitals, salaries and fringe benefits represented 48.7% of total expenses, for psychiatric hospitals 50.3%, for the sole AODA hospital 59.4%, for state hospitals 77.4%, and for rehabilitation hospitals 54.7%.
- The profit margin across all Wisconsin hospitals was 7.4% in FY 2001. The sole AODA hospital had the highest profit margin (13.7%) followed by GMS hospitals (7.6%), state hospitals (2.0%), and psychiatric hospitals (0.7%). Rehabilitation hospitals showed an overall loss (-6.9%).
- Wisconsin hospitals reported net income of \$616.6 million in FY 2001. GMS hospitals reported net income of \$614.4 million while specialty hospitals together reported net income of \$2.1 million.
- Eighteen hospitals lost money in FY 2001, down from 37 in FY 2000.
- There were 13,833 beds set up and staffed in FY 2001 at the 137 reporting hospitals. Of these, 12,524 were at GMS hospitals, 653 were at psychiatric hospitals, 24 were at the AODA hospital, 555 were at the state hospitals, and 77 were at the rehabilitation hospitals.
- GMS hospitals averaged the highest ratio of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff per patient (5.8). Rehabilitation hospitals were next (4.1), followed by the AODA hospital (2.8), state hospitals (2.6) and psychiatric hospitals (2.5). Statewide, for all hospitals, the average was 5.5 FTEs per patient.
- GMS hospitals employed 152 full-time licensed nurses per 100 patients. Psychiatric hospitals employed 47 per 100 patients, the AODA hospital 49, the state hospitals 44, and the rehabilitation hospitals 62.
- One hundred sixteen of the 137 reporting hospitals (84.7%) indicated they use one or more quality improvement or safety programs, either the Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP), MetaStar Sixth Scope, Maryland Quality Indicators, or another program.
- Thirty-nine of the 137 reporting hospitals (28.5%) indicated they had integrated quality evaluation projects involving the National Council on Quality Assurance (NCQA), and 104 (75.9%) indicated they had integrated quality evaluation projects involving the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).



## SECTION I. Financial Information

The following financial terms appear in this report:

**Deductions:** The portion of charges incurred by patients but not reimbursed by third-party payers, government, and private payers. Deductions include charity care; they exclude bad debt.

**Expenses:** Costs of operation charged to a hospital during the fiscal year. They include bad debt.

**Gross Patient Revenue:** The total charges generated by a hospital from inpatient and outpatient services. Gross patient revenue consists of charges to Medicare, Medical Assistance, other public programs, commercial insurance, and other self/nonpublic payers. ["Other public programs" includes county unified services boards, general relief, and the federal CHAMPUS program for military personnel and dependents. "Commercial insurance" includes group and individual accident and health insurance, self-funded plans, Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), other alternative health care plans, and workers' compensation.]

**Net Income:** Revenue and gains in excess of expenses and losses.

**Net Patient Revenue:** Gross patient revenue minus all deductions; the actual payments received from patient charges.

**Nonoperating Gains:** Gifts, donations, endowments, investments, and any other gains not related to patient care or hospital-related patient services.

**Nonoperating Losses:** State and federal corporate income and real estate taxes and other losses not directly related to patient care or hospital-related patient services.

**Other Revenue:** Revenue from services provided to patients, other than health care, as well as sales and services to nonpatients (e.g., parking, gift shops, cafeterias).

**Total Revenue:** The sum of net patient revenue and other revenue.

**NOTE:** For ease of presentation, dollar amounts are generally reported in millions or billions. For example, \$5,396,832,249 is the same as \$5,396.8 million or \$5.4 billion.

Table 2. Summary Financial Data (in millions), Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

	All Hospitals	GMS	Specialty
Gross Patient Revenue	\$13,052.0	\$12,674.7	\$377.3
Net Patient Revenue	7,917.9	7,635.0	282.9
Total Revenue	8,378.7	8,033.8	344.9
Expenses	7,849.9	7,506.1	343.8
Nonoperating Gains/Losses	87.8	86.8	1.1
Net Income	616.6	614.4	2.1

Source: FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

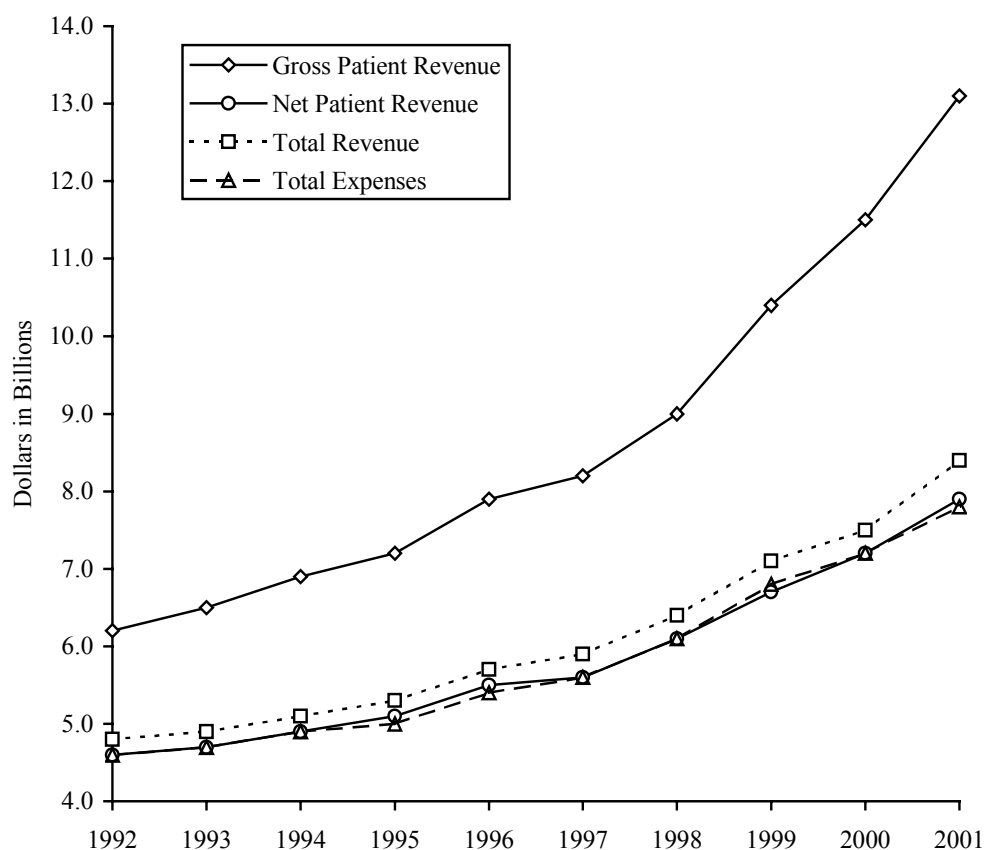
In 2001, Wisconsin hospitals generated \$13.1 billion in total revenue (see Table 2, previous page). After expenses and nonoperating gains and losses, hospitals were left with total net income of \$616.6 million.

Between fiscal years 1992 and 2001, total gross patient revenue at Wisconsin hospitals more than doubled, from \$6.1 billion to \$13.1 billion (see Figure 1). Net patient revenue increased 71 percent, from \$4.6 billion to \$7.9 billion, and expenses increased 70 percent, from \$4.6 billion to \$7.8 billion. Net income increased 177 percent, from \$222.5 million to \$616.6 million.

During the same period, total gross patient revenue at GMS hospitals increased 170 percent, from \$4.7 billion to \$12.7 billion. Net patient revenue rose 115 percent, from \$3.5 billion to \$7.6 billion. Expenses increased 114 percent, from \$3.5 billion to \$7.5 billion. Net income increased 210 percent, from \$198.2 million to \$614.4 million.

Specialty hospitals went from a net income of \$24.4 million in 1992 to \$2.1 million in 2001. The number of specialty hospitals decreased from 24 in 1992 to 16 in 2001.

Figure 1. Fiscal Trends for Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 1992-2001



Source: FY 1992-2001 Hospital Fiscal Surveys, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

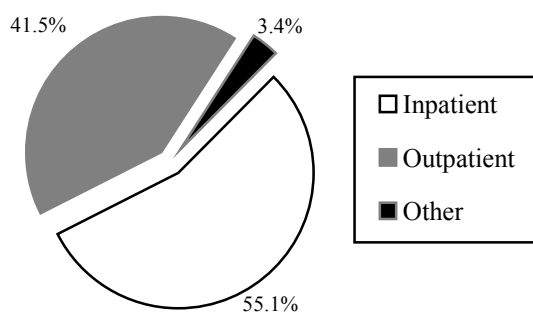
## Outpatient Revenue Continues to Increase as a Proportion of All Revenue

Hospital revenue comes from several sources:

- Charges billed to inpatients;
- Charges billed to outpatients; and
- Other revenue, such as tax appropriations, cafeteria and gift shop sales, and parking fees.

The movement of patient care from an inpatient to an outpatient setting continued in FY 2001. From 1992 to 2001, inpatient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient and other revenue at all Wisconsin hospitals decreased from 68.2 percent to 55.1 percent. This corresponds to an increase in outpatient gross revenue as a proportion of total gross patient and other revenue, from 29.0 percent to 41.5 percent.

Figure 2. Sources of Revenue, GMS Hospitals, Wisconsin, FY 2001



Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Since 1992, inpatient revenue at GMS hospitals has decreased from 67.1 to 55.1 percent (see Figure 2). Outpatient revenue has grown from 29.9 to 41.5 percent.

Generally, small, rural GMS hospitals rely to a greater degree on outpatient services as a source of income than do larger, urban hospitals. Larger hospitals serve larger population bases and are more often affiliated with health care systems or networks that have separate outpatient care facilities.

The smallest hospitals (volume group 1) derived 41.7 percent of gross revenue from outpatient services. In contrast, the largest hospitals (volume group 7) derived 36.5 percent of gross revenue from outpatient services (see Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms for volume group definitions).

The GMS hospitals with the highest percentages of gross outpatient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient and other revenue were: Waupun Memorial Hospital, Inc., Waupun, at 74.0 percent; Calumet Medical Center, Inc., Chilton, with 73.7 percent; and Eagle River Memorial Hospital, Inc., Eagle River, at 73.1 percent.

The GMS hospitals with the lowest percentages of gross outpatient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient and other revenue were: Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis, at 0.0 percent; and Kindred Hospital-Milwaukee, Greenfield, at 0.03 percent.

In 2001, Wisconsin hospitals reported \$460.7 million in other (nonpatient) revenue. Psychiatric hospitals relied most on other revenue, with 19.3 percent of hospital revenue from this source, compared with 3.1 percent at GMS hospitals, 0.4 percent at rehabilitation hospitals, 4.2 percent at the state-operated mental health institutes, and 0.03 percent at the sole AODA hospital (see Table 3, next page).

Table 3. Revenue Sources as a Percent of Total Gross Patient and Other Revenue, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

Type	Hospitals	Inpatient Revenue	Outpatient Revenue	Other Revenue
GMS	121	55.0%	41.9%	3.1 %
Psych	11	41.4	39.4	19.3
AODA	1	61.8	38.2	0.03
State	2	94.5	1.4	4.2
Rehab	2	84.6	15.0	0.4
TOTAL	137	55.1 %	41.5 %	3.4 %

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## Public Payment Sources as a Percentage of Gross Patient Revenue

In 2001, commercial insurance and Medicare were the major sources of payment for all Wisconsin hospitals combined, with commercial insurance constituting 43.7 percent of revenue and Medicare 41.2 percent (see Table 4). Government payer sources combined (Medicare, Medical Assistance and other public programs), however, accounted for a higher proportion of revenue (51.9 percent) than did private sources, including commercial insurance (48.1 percent). Medicare gross patient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient revenue for each type of hospital ranged from a

high of 41.9 percent at GMS hospitals to a low of 0.0 percent at the sole AODA hospital.

Medical Assistance (Medicaid) gross patient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient revenue was highest at the sole AODA hospital, at 30.3 percent. Psychiatric, state and rehabilitation hospitals reported 14.8, 19.0 and 15.9 percent of total gross patient revenue respectively from Medical Assistance. GMS hospitals reported the smallest percent of Medical Assistance revenue, at 8.4 percent.

Revenue from commercial insurance as a proportion of total gross patient revenue was highest for the AODA hospital (67.0%), and lowest at state hospitals (12.2%).

Table 4. Payment Sources as a Percent of Total Gross Patient Revenue, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

Type	Hospitals	Public Source			Private Source	
		Medicare	Medical Assistance	Other Public	Commercial	Self/Other
GMS	121	41.9 %	8.4 %	1.2 %	44.2 %	4.3 %
Psych	11	14.5	14.8	32.4	32.9	5.5
AODA	1	0.0	30.3	0.0	67.0	2.7
State	2	21.8	19.0	46.3	12.2	0.8
Rehab	2	32.6	15.9	9.9	39.5	2.2
TOTAL	137	41.2 %	8.6 %	2.1 %	43.7 %	4.3 %

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## Percent of Charges Received by Hospitals

Overall, Wisconsin hospitals received 61 cents for each dollar they charged in 2001 (see Table 5), similar to the proportion they received in 2000 (62 cents). GMS hospitals received 60 percent of their charges. The psychiatric hospitals, the sole AODA hospital, the state-operated mental health institutes, and the rehabilitation hospitals received 68, 99, 95, and 65 percent of their charges, respectively.

The GMS hospital with the highest percentage of gross patient revenue received was Oconto Memorial Hospital, Oconto, at 83 percent. St. Michael Hospital, Milwaukee, received the lowest percentage of gross patient revenue, at 43 percent.

Two types of deductions from gross patient revenue are used to arrive at net patient revenue: contractual adjustments and noncontractual adjustments. Contractual adjustments refer to discounts on hospital charges that are contracted between hospitals and

payers. Noncontractual deductions include such items as courtesy discounts, employee discounts, administrative adjustments, research grants, and charity care. Charity care involves full or partial waiver by a hospital of patient charges due to the patient's inability to pay.

Deductions from revenue for all Wisconsin hospitals in 2001 totaled \$5.1 billion (see Table 6, next page). Deductions from revenue increased dramatically for GMS hospitals between 1992 and 2001, from 25 percent of gross billings (or \$1.5 billion) in 1992 to 40 percent of gross billings (or \$5.0 billion) in 2001.

For all Wisconsin hospitals, contractual adjustments constituted 97 percent of unpaid charges in 2001, similar to 2000 (95 percent) (see Tables 6 and 7, next page). The largest adjustment (\$2.9 billion or 57 percent of total deductions) came from Medicare, followed by \$1.2 billion (24 percent) from commercial sources and \$688.7 million (13 percent) from Medical Assistance.

Table 5. Percent of Total Gross Patient Revenue Actually Collected, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

Type	Hospitals	Gross Patient Revenue (in millions)	Deductions from Revenue (in millions)	Net Patient Revenue (in millions)	% of Gross Collected
GMS	121	\$12,674.7	\$5,039.7	\$7,635.0	60%
Psych	11	241.0	76.9	164.1	68
AODA	1	2.0	0.3	1.9	99
State	2	98.2	4.6	93.6	95
Rehab	2	36.1	12.8	23.4	65
TOTAL	137	\$13,052.0	\$5,134.0	\$7,917.9	61%

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 6. Summary of Hospital Revenue (in millions), Wisconsin, FY 2001

	All Hospitals	GMS	Specialty
Gross Patient Revenue (Patient charges)	\$13,052.0	\$12,674.7	\$377.3
Contractual Adjustments:			
Medicare	2,931.1	2,909.0	22.1
Medical Assistance	688.7	671.1	17.7
Other Public Sources	72.2	70.6	1.6
Commercial Sources	1,210.9	1,176.5	34.4
Other Contractual Adjustments	20.1	18.7	1.4
Charity Care	159.5	143.9	15.6
Other Noncontractual Deductions	51.5	49.9	1.6
Total Deductions	\$5,134.0	\$5,039.7	\$94.3
Net Patient Revenue	7,917.9	7,635.0	282.9
Other Revenue	460.7	398.9	61.9
Total Revenue	\$8,378.7	\$8,033.8	\$344.9

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

At GMS hospitals, from 1992 to 2001, Medicare adjustments, as a proportion of all unpaid charges, decreased from 60.2 percent to 57.7 percent; Medical Assistance adjustments decreased from 16.5 to 13.3 percent; and adjustments from other public sources decreased from 2.1 to 1.4 percent. From 1992 to 2001, charity care at GMS hospitals

dropped from 4.7 to 2.9 percent of all unpaid charges.

At GMS hospitals, from 1992 to 2001, adjustments from commercial sources, as a proportion of all unpaid charges, increased from 10.4 percent in 1992 to 23.3 percent in 2001.

Table 7. Deductions from Revenue as a Percent of Total Deductions from Revenue, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

	All Hospitals	GMS	Specialty
Contractual Adjustments:			
Medicare	57.1 %	57.7 %	23.4 %
Medical Assistance	13.4	13.3	18.8
Other Public Sources	1.4	1.4	1.7
Commercial Sources	23.6	23.3	36.4
Other Contractual Adjustments	0.4	0.4	1.4
Charity Care	3.1	2.9	16.5
Other Noncontractual Deductions	1.0	1.0	1.7

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## Average Net Revenue per Inpatient Day

In 2001, the average net revenue received per inpatient day in a Wisconsin hospital was \$1,531 with an average length of stay of 4.7 days (see Table 8). Among all hospital types, GMS hospitals reported the highest average net revenue per inpatient day at \$1,672 but kept patients for fewer days (an average 4.3 days) than psychiatric (6.5 days), AODA (15.6 days), state (85.4 days) or rehabilitation hospitals (21.1 days). GMS hospitals had the highest average outpatient net revenue per visit, at \$308.

In 2001, the average inpatient net revenue (gross revenue minus deductions) received per inpatient stay for all hospitals was \$7,630. GMS hospitals received an average of \$7,574. Average inpatient net revenue for the specialty hospitals ranged from \$4,451 per hospitalization for the psychiatric hospitals to \$31,732 per hospitalization for state-operated mental health institutes. Patients at the state-operated mental health institutes had an average length of stay of 85.4 days, far longer than that of patients at the four other types of hospitals.

The GMS hospitals with the highest net revenue per patient were: Kindred Hospital-Milwaukee, Greenfield, with \$59,672 per patient; and Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis, with \$35,323 per patient. Both are GMS hospitals that provide long-term acute care.

Seven GMS hospitals had a net revenue per patient between \$10,000 and \$19,000. They were Osseo Area Hospital and Nursing Home, Inc., Osseo (\$18,413); Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee (\$13,600); University of Wisconsin Hospital & Clinics Authority, Madison (\$12,465); Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital, Milwaukee (\$12,401); St. Luke's Medical Center, Milwaukee (\$11,690); Memorial Community Hospital, Edgerton (\$10,947); and Chippewa Valley Hospital, Durand (\$10,910).

Children's Hospital, UW Hospital & Clinics, Froedtert Memorial Lutheran and St. Luke's Medical Center had some of the highest net revenue per patient because they are major teaching facilities. Teaching facilities have additional operating expenses because they attract patients who require more intensive and complex care.

Table 8. Net Revenue per Inpatient Stay, per Inpatient Day, Length of Stay, and per Outpatient Visit, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

Type	Per Inpatient Stay	Per Inpatient Day	Length of Stay (days)	Per Outpatient Visit
GMS	\$7,574	\$1,672	4.3	\$308
Psych	4,451	505	6.5	295
AODA	9,208	591	15.6	91
State	31,732	489	85.4	60
Rehab	24,360	1,071	21.1	197
TOTAL	\$7,630	\$1,531	4.7	\$307

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## Salaries and Fringe Benefits as a Proportion of Hospital Expenses

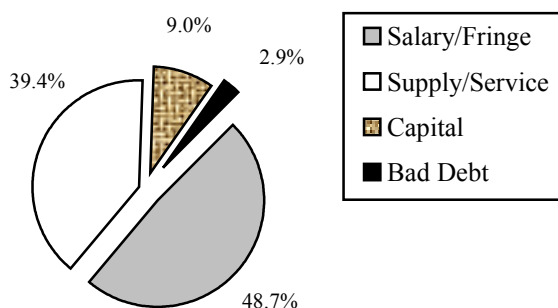
Hospital expenses fall into four major categories:

- Salaries and fringe benefits (personnel costs);
- Supplies and services;
- Capital (cost of refinancing, renovation, expansion, or equipment purchases); and
- Bad debt.

As a proportion of total expenses, overall salary and fringe benefits for Wisconsin hospitals have decreased modestly over time, from 52.5 percent in 1992 to 48.7 percent in 2001. The supplies and services proportion has increased slightly, from 37.0 percent in 1992 to 39.4 percent in 2001.

Psychiatric hospitals had the largest supplies and services component of hospital expenses (44.8 percent). GMS hospitals had the second largest supplies and services component (39.4 percent) and rehabilitation hospitals had the third largest (37.6 percent).

Figure 3. Expense Categories, Wisconsin GMS Hospitals, FY 2001



Overall, bad debt as a proportion of hospital expenses has remained relatively steady, at 2.0 percent of total expenses in 1992 and 2.9 percent of total expenses in 2001. The AODA hospital experienced the largest increase in bad debt from 1992 to 2001, from 2.8 percent of expenses in 1992 to 7.8 percent of expenses in 2001. State-operated mental health institutes reported no bad debt because of the nature of their funding.

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 9. Percent of Expenses Allocated to Each Component, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

Type	Hospitals	Salary/ Fringe Benefits	Supplies/ Services	Capital	Bad Debt
GMS	121	48.7 %	39.4 %	9.0 %	2.9 %
Psych	11	50.3	44.8	3.2	1.7
AODA	1	59.4	19.2	13.5	7.8
State	2	77.4	18.6	4.0	0.0
Rehab	2	54.7	37.6	7.1	0.6
TOTAL	137	49.1 %	39.3 %	8.7 %	2.9 %

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.



Table 10. Revenue, Expense, Gain/Loss, Net Income (in millions), and Profit Margin, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

Type	Hospitals	Total Revenue	Total Expenses	Nonoperating Gains/Losses	Net Income	Profit Margin
GMS	121	\$8,033.8	\$7,506.1	\$86.79	\$614.4	7.6%
Psych	11	221.5	220.9	0.94	1.5	0.7
AODA	1	2.0	1.7	0.00	0.3	13.7
State	2	97.9	95.9	-0.04	2.0	2.0
Rehab	2	23.5	25.3	0.15	-1.6	-6.9
TOTAL	137	\$8,378.7	\$7,849.9	\$87.83	\$616.6	7.4 %

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## Profit Margin for Wisconsin Hospitals

Even though most Wisconsin hospitals are not-for-profit facilities, hospital revenue and gains can and do exceed expenses and losses at many facilities. The term “net income” is used to identify the excess (or deficit) of revenue and gains minus expenses and losses. When expressed as a percent, it is referred to as the “profit margin” (net income as a percent of total revenue and nonoperating gains/losses). Table 10 presents hospital revenue, expense, gain/loss, net income, and profit margin by hospital type.

The GMS hospitals with the highest net incomes were St. Luke’s Medical Center, Milwaukee, at \$62.2 million; Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital, Milwaukee, at \$37.5 million; St. Mary’s Hospital Medical Center, Madison, at \$34.3 million; and Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, at \$32.0 million. The GMS hospital with the highest profit margin was Southwest Health Center, Inc., Platteville, at 23.4 percent. Close behind were Aurora Medical Center, Kenosha, at 20.6 percent; St. Mary’s Hospital-Ozaukee, Mequon, at 19.3 percent; Lakeland Medical Center, Inc., Elkhorn, at 19.2 percent; and Memorial Hospital of Lafayette County, Darlington, at 18.6 percent.

Eighteen Wisconsin hospitals reported a combined loss of \$31.9 million in 2001 (see Table 11). In 2000, 37 hospitals operated at a loss, with a combined loss of \$62.0 million. Specialty hospitals, as a group, lost \$2.8 million in 2001: two of the 11 psychiatric hospitals lost \$1.2 million, and one of the rehabilitation hospitals lost \$1.6 million.

Half as many GMS hospitals lost money in 2001 (15) as in 2000 (30). GMS losses dropped from \$53.3 million in 2000 to \$29.1 million in 2001.

Table 11. Hospitals that Lost Money (in millions), Wisconsin, FY 2001

Hospitals	Type	Amount Lost
15	GMS	\$29.1
2	Psych	1.2
1	Rehab	1.6
18	TOTAL	\$31.9

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## Other Revenue and Nonoperating Gains

Other revenue and nonoperating gains, which include cafeteria and gift shop sales, charitable bequests, investment income, and extraordinary gains and losses, become critically important income sources for facilities striving to remain financially healthy. For Wisconsin hospitals losing money on patient care, other revenue and nonoperating gains can mean the difference between profit and loss, or can ease the degree of loss.

In 2001, Wisconsin hospitals reported \$460.7 million in other (nonpatient) revenue (\$398.9 million for GMS hospitals). Wisconsin hospitals reported \$87.8 million in nonoperating gains (\$86.8 million for GMS hospitals).

## Balance Sheet Information: Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances

Assets include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, plant, equipment, and other unrestricted assets. Liabilities include current liabilities, long-term debt, other liabilities, and unrestricted fund balances.

Table 12 shows a composite balance sheet by hospital type. State-operated mental health institutes are not required to submit balance sheet information and, therefore, are not included. Total assets do not equal total liabilities and fund balances for GMS hospitals because some combination facilities are unable to separate hospital and nursing home data.



Table 12. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances (in millions), Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

	GMS	Psych	AODA	Rehab
Hospitals	121	11	1	2
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$799.3	\$4.0	\$0.20	\$2.49
Net patient accounts receivable	1,335.3	20.1	0.54	4.51
Other accounts receivable	86.8	8.7	0.00	0.03
Land, buildings, and equipment: net	3,981.0	28.1	0.01	1.53
Other assets	3,040.5	15.5	0.00	1.08
Total unrestricted assets	9,243.0	76.5	0.74	9.64
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities	\$1,017.4	\$16.8	0.00	13.03
Long-term debt	2,538.6	26.2	0.00	0.04
Other liabilities	368.6	0.2	0.00	0.29
Unrestricted fund balances	5,325.9	33.3	0.74	-3.71
Total liabilities and unrestricted funds	9,250.6	76.5	0.74	9.64

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## SECTION II. Utilization and Staffing

### Services Provided by GMS Hospitals

Most GMS hospitals provide basic medical-surgical services. For instance, 98 percent of GMS hospitals provided adult medical-surgical, acute services in 2001; 98 percent operated an emergency department; 93 percent provided orthopedic services; and 92 percent provided pediatric services.

Some GMS hospitals also offer more specialized kinds of medical and surgical care that are not widely available. For example, four hospitals in 2001 had tissue transplant, kidney transplant and heart/lung transplant services. The same four hospitals and two additional hospitals performed bone marrow transplants. Six hospitals performed *in vitro* fertilization services. Eight hospitals offered positron emission tomography (PET). The hospitals providing specialized surgeries or relatively rare treatments such as these were generally located in larger urban areas or served as regional referral centers.

Two GMS hospitals provide long-term acute care exclusively. Statistics for these hospitals may appear different from other GMS hospitals (see Section IV: Individual Hospital Tables). They are Kindred Hospital-Milwaukee, Greenfield, and Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis.

GMS hospitals also provide most of the inpatient psychiatric and AODA care offered in the state. Thirty-four percent of GMS hospitals (41 hospitals) provided inpatient alcoholism and chemical dependency services in separate and distinct units, and 34 percent (41 hospitals) offered inpatient psychiatric care services in such units.

Eight of the 11 psychiatric hospitals provided inpatient alcohol and chemical dependency services in 2001.

In addition to the two rehabilitation hospitals in Wisconsin, 87 GMS hospitals, one of the psychiatric hospitals, and one of the state hospitals had inpatient rehabilitation units, and 105 GMS hospitals and two

psychiatric hospitals offered outpatient rehabilitative services.

### Hospital Occupancy Rates

The most common measure of a hospital's capacity utilization is its occupancy rate, defined as the average proportion of occupied beds at the hospital. Bed counts are based on the number of beds set up and staffed on the last day of the hospital's fiscal year. The occupancy rate for all Wisconsin hospitals in 2001 was 57 percent (see Table 13, next page), similar to the 56 percent occupancy rate in 2000.

Occupancy rates among GMS hospitals varied widely. While the overall occupancy rate for GMS hospitals in 2001 was 56 percent, 15 hospitals had occupancy rates over 70 percent. They were: Sacred Heart Hospital, Inc., Tomahawk (135%); Saint Mary's Hospital, Inc., Rhinelander (95%); Agnesian Healthcare, Inc., Fond du Lac (90%); Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis (86%); St. Michael Hospital, Milwaukee (86%); Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital, Milwaukee (82%); Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee (79%); Aurora Medical Center-Kenosha, Kenosha (79%); St. Mary's Hospital Medical Center, Madison (79%); Vernon Memorial Hospital, Viroqua (79%); West Allis Memorial Hospital, West Allis (78%); All Saints-St. Mary's Medical Center, Inc., Racine (76%); St. Luke's Medical Center, Milwaukee (73%); St. Mary's Hospital-Ozaukee, Mequon (72%); and Wausau Hospital, Wausau (72%).

At the other extreme, three GMS hospitals had occupancy rates of less than 10 percent. They are: Wild Rose Community Memorial Hospital, Inc., Wild Rose (9%); Franciscan Skemp Healthcare-Arcadia, Arcadia (7%); and Osseo Area Hospital and Nursing Home, Inc., Osseo (2%).

One reason for the differences in occupancy rates is that hospitals routinely change the number of beds set up and staffed to reflect the census at the hospital. Some hospitals match beds set up and staffed to census, while others match bed counts to their approved bed capacity as it appears on their operating license.

The differences in bed counting methods make comparisons of occupancy rates problematic, and account for hospitals reporting occupancy rates of greater than 100 percent.

Fifty-nine percent of all GMS hospitals (71 hospitals) had occupancy rates of less than 50 percent during 2001. Twenty-three hospitals (19 percent) had occupancy rates of less than 25 percent.

Sixty-six GMS hospitals reported providing long-term care services using Medicare-certified swing beds. Swing beds are beds that may be used for both acute care and long-term care patients, depending on need. Only GMS hospitals located in rural areas with an average of less than 100 acute care beds qualify for swing-bed certification. These hospitals allocated 411 beds for swing-bed use and generated 48,494 swing-bed inpatient days.

Table 13. Hospital Utilization, Wisconsin, FY 2001

Type	Hospitals	Beds Set Up and Staffed	Discharges	Inpatient Days	Occupancy Rate (%)	Average Census (patients)	Length of Stay (days)
GMS	121	12,524	584,223	2,537,830	56%	6,953	4.3
Psych	11	653	22,362	144,697	61	396	6.5
AODA	1	24	132	2,058	23	6	15.6
State	2	555	2,209	188,703	93	517	85.4
Rehab	2	77	827	17,419	62	48	21.1
TOTAL	137	13,833	609,753	2,890,707	57%	7,920	4.7

*Excludes data on newborns.*

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Among the 66 hospitals certified by Medicare to use swing beds, 35 had acute-care occupancy rates of less than 50 percent. Rather than simply leaving swing beds empty, these hospitals elected to treat long-term care patients in unused acute-care beds. Swing-bed patient days are not included in a hospital's occupancy rate. Had occupancy been based on total hospital inpatient utilization, the occupancy rates of many small hospitals would have been higher.

## Hospitals Provide Many Outpatient Services

In addition to the basic medical-surgical and specialized services provided to inpatients, hospitals offer a great variety of outpatient services, including:

- Outpatient or day surgery
- Fertility testing/counseling
- Alcoholism/chemical dependency and psychiatric outpatient services
- Physical/rehabilitation therapy
- Renal dialysis

- Genetic counseling/screening
- Geriatric clinics
- Radiation therapy
- Sports medicine
- Emergency care

Overall, hospitals continue to expand the types of outpatient services they provide. See Table 19 (page 24) for more detail.

Table 14. Outpatient Visits, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

Type	Outpatient Visits	Hospitals with Outpatient Visits
GMS	11,017,459	120
Psych	305,425	9
AODA	8,240	1
State	22,092	1
Rehab	16,306	2
TOTAL	11,369,522	133

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

All GMS hospitals, except Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis, provided outpatient care on a nonemergency basis. All GMS hospitals, except Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis; Kindred Hospital-Milwaukee, Greenfield; and Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Kenosha; provided emergency outpatient care in 2001. GMS hospitals reported that most of their outpatient visits were for nonemergency care. This held true for psychiatric hospitals and state-operated mental health institutes as well. No emergency outpatient visits were reported by five of the 11 psychiatric hospitals, by the sole AODA hospital, by either of the two state hospitals, or by either of the two rehabilitation hospitals.

One hundred eighteen of the 121 reporting GMS hospitals offered outpatient surgical services in 2001. These 118 GMS hospitals performed 367,391 outpatient surgeries, or 67 percent of total GMS hospital surgeries. By comparison, these GMS hospitals performed 183,303 inpatient surgeries (33 percent of all GMS hospital surgeries) in 2001.

## GMS Hospitals Have Highest Average Staff-to-Patient Ratio

Wisconsin hospitals employed 77,289 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in 2001. This number includes both full- and part-time personnel. Ninety-five percent of all hospital personnel worked for GMS hospitals in 2001 (the same proportion as in 2000).

The overall average number of hospital staff FTEs per patient was 5.5 (see Table 15).

The staff-to-patient ratio for personnel classifications varies by hospital type (see Table 16, next page). For example, GMS hospitals had 152 licensed nurses per 100 patients, compared to 47 for psychiatric hospitals, 49 for the sole AODA hospital, 44 for state-operated mental-health institutes, and 62 for the rehabilitation hospitals.

Table 15. FTEs and FTEs per Patient, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

	FTEs	FTEs per Patient
GMS	73,516	5.8
Psych	2,123	2.5
AODA	26	2.8
State	1,376	2.6
Rehab	248	4.1
TOTAL	77,289	5.5

Source: 2001 *Annual Survey of Hospitals*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Among GMS hospitals, the ratio of registered nurses to licensed practical nurses and ancillary nursing personnel was 2.2. Consistent with findings from prior years, smaller hospitals generally reported a lower ratio of registered nurses to licensed practical nurses and ancillary nursing personnel than did larger hospitals.

Smaller GMS hospitals generally had a larger proportion of staff not involved in direct patient care, such as administrators and medical records personnel, since basic administrative and record-keeping functions must be performed regardless of patient volume.

Few physicians (913 FTEs) were actually employed directly by hospitals. Most physicians are in private or group practice and are granted privileges to admit patients to one or more hospitals. Hospitals report that 88 percent of the 15,902 physicians granted admitting privileges in Wisconsin hospitals were board certified (i.e., had passed an examination given by a medical specialty board and were certified by that board as specialists). See Section IV: Comparative Data, Tables 22-24, for more detail.



Table 16. FTEs per 100 Patients, by Occupational Categories, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2001

	GMS	Psych	AODA	State	Rehab
Administrators	13	5	44	4	23
Physicians	7	5	0	8	8
Residents	5	0	0	0	0
Licensed nurses	152	47	49	44	62
Other nursing personnel	53	48	46	88	62
Medical records	16	4	0	1	7
Pharmacy	14	2	0	2	0
Clinical lab	20	0	0	1	0
Radiology	22	0	0	0	0
Therapeutic services	18	14	0	14	123
Psychology/social work	5	24	0	16	16
Other	259	103	143	84	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>408</b>

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## SECTION III. Quality of Services/ Patient Safety

### Quality Improvement Activities

Many hospitals participate in ongoing quality improvement, quality assurance and patient safety projects, programs and activities. A section of the 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals asked specific questions about some of these activities.

Hospitals were asked if they work with the Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP); participate in MetaStar's Sixth Scope of Work administered by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS); participate in the Maryland Quality Indicators Project; or are active in another program, project or activity.

Hospitals were also asked if their organization has integrated quality evaluation projects involving the National Council on Quality Assurance (NCQA) and/or the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).

Sixty-eight of the 137 reporting hospitals (50%) indicated that they were involved in work with ISMP. Seventy-five hospitals (55%) indicated they were active in MetaStar's Sixth Scope of Work. Forty-three hospitals (31%) indicated they participated in the Maryland Quality Indicators Project. Forty hospitals (29%) indicated they were active in other quality improvement programs, projects or activities.

Thirty-nine of the 137 reporting hospitals (28%) reported they had integrated quality evaluation projects involving NCQA, and 104 (76%) reported they had integrated quality evaluation projects involving JCAHO.

### Patient Safety

The possibility of medication errors is a concern for all hospitals. The 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals asked hospitals to provide information on pharmacy services.

One hundred two of the 137 reporting hospitals (74%) reported they provide 24-hour pharmacy services. The most common methods of providing 24-hour pharmacy services were telephone access to on-call staff (63) or a contractual arrangement with a community pharmacy (27). Only seven hospitals reported they had a pharmacist on duty 24 hours a day.

Hospitals were asked whether, prior to dispensing medication, the pharmacy enters all medication orders into a pharmacy-based computerized processing system when the order is received in the pharmacy. One hundred five of the 137 reporting hospitals (77%) answered affirmatively.

Hospitals were also asked if they had evaluated the feasibility of adopting a Computerized Prescriber Order Entry (CPOE) system. Of the 53 hospitals (39%) that responded "yes," 25 said they planned to proceed with the acquisition by January 1, 2004. Seven said they would await HIPAA compliance clarification before making a decision. The remaining 21 said they decided not to purchase a CPOE system. Sixteen of those who decided not to purchase based their decision on the cost of the CPOE system and/or the lack of an acceptable product.

About half of the reporting hospitals (68 of 137) indicated they had implemented a plan during the previous 12 to 18 months to eliminate the use of abbreviations and symbols when ordering medication.



## SECTION IV. Comparative Data

The Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information, uses volume groups and analysis areas to perform comparative analyses among hospitals.

Volume groups are constructed annually to enable comparisons among hospitals with similar numbers of patients. Volume groups are defined according to total hospital patient volume (discharges adjusted to include both inpatients and outpatients). GMS hospitals have been divided into seven volume groups ranging from the lowest (volume group 1) to the highest (volume group 7). All specialty hospitals are counted in volume group 8, regardless of their total hospital patient volume.

Volume group 1 includes up to 2,000 adjusted discharges, volume group 2 from 2,001 to 3,000, volume group 3 from 3,001 to 5,000, volume group 4 from 5,001 to 8,000, volume group 5 from 8,001 to 14,000, volume group 6 from 14,001 to 21,000, and volume group 7 21,001 or more. Refer to Appendix 1, Glossary of Terms, for a definition of volume groups and to Appendix 5 for the volume group assigned to each hospital.

Note: The volume groups used in this report differ from the inpatient volume groups used in the *Health Care Data Report*. There are seven GMS volume groups used in the *Guide to Wisconsin Hospitals* versus six in the *Health Care Data Report*. Inpatient volume groups used in the *Health Care Data Report* are weighted by DRG, and based only on inpatient data. The volume groups in the *Guide*, however, take into account both outpatient and inpatient utilization.

Analysis areas are based on groups of counties originally established as health planning districts for the federal and state governments. BHI modified the original seven analysis areas to create two additional subareas, totaling nine hospital market areas. Analysis areas are used to compare hospitals within a particular geographic area. See Appendix 4 for a map that shows the analysis areas.

Tables 17 and 18 provide comparative data on inpatient services at GMS hospitals, by volume group and analysis area.

Tables 19 through 21 provide comparative data on selected ancillary and other services for all hospital types, and by volume group and analysis area for GMS hospitals.

Tables 22 and 23 list the number of medical staff by selected specialty for GMS hospitals, by volume group and analysis area. Table 24 lists the number of medical staff by selected specialty for the psychiatric, AODA, state-operated mental health, and rehabilitation facilities. Since physicians may practice in several areas, double counting may occur from one area to another. The notation “# Staff” includes both non-certified and board-certified staff.

Note: Definitions for terms used in the following tables are found in either the Glossary of Terms (Appendix 1), or the Instructions and Definitions sections of the 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals survey instrument (Appendix 3).





## Wisconsin Counties by Analysis Area

### Analysis Area 1

Columbia  
Dane  
Dodge  
Grant  
Green  
Iowa  
Jefferson  
Lafayette  
Richland  
Rock  
Sauk

### Analysis Area 2A

Kenosha  
Ozaukee  
Racine  
Walworth  
Washington  
Waukesha

### Analysis Area 2B

Milwaukee

### Analysis Area 3

Calumet  
Fond du Lac  
Green Lake  
Marquette  
Outagamie  
Waupaca  
Waushara  
Winnebago

### Analysis Area 4

Brown  
Door  
Kewaunee  
Manitowoc  
Marinette  
Menominee  
Oconto  
Shawano  
Sheboygan

### Analysis Area 5A

Barron  
Chippewa  
Clark  
Dunn  
Eau Claire  
Pepin  
Pierce  
Polk  
Rusk  
St. Croix

### Analysis Area 5B

Buffalo  
Crawford  
Jackson  
La Crosse  
Monroe  
Trempealeau  
Vernon

### Analysis Area 6

Adams  
Florence  
Forest  
Juneau  
Langlade  
Lincoln  
Marathon  
Oneida  
Portage  
Taylor  
Vilas  
Wood

### Analysis Area 7

Ashland  
Bayfield  
Burnett  
Douglas  
Iron  
Price  
Sawyer  
Washburn

Table 17. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Inpatient Services, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2001

Volume Group								
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hospitals	121	17	16	17	21	17	17	16
General medical-surgical:								
Adult medical-surgical, acute	119	16	16	17	21	17	16	16
Orthopedics	112	14	13	15	21	16	17	16
Rehabilitation & physical medicine	71	10	9	9	9	8	13	13
Hospice	56	6	10	7	11	9	5	8
Acute Long Term Care	13	3	0	1	2	2	1	4
Other acute care	8	1	1	0	1	1	2	2
Pediatrics	111	13	15	17	20	16	15	15
Obstetrics	102	6	11	17	21	17	15	15
Psychiatric	41	1	3	3	3	8	11	12
AODA	41	4	4	4	6	7	9	7
Intensive care:								
Medical-surgical ICU	97	6	11	13	19	16	17	15
Cardiac ICU	91	5	7	12	18	16	17	16
Pediatric ICU	42	0	4	4	7	9	8	10
Burn care	17	2	2	3	1	2	2	5
Mixed ICU	76	4	5	11	18	16	15	7
Step-down care	62	3	4	7	10	10	14	14
Neonatal Intensive/Intermediate	20	0	1	0	1	3	6	9
Other ICU	8	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
Other inpatient	13	3	0	4	3	1	1	1
Subacute care	17	2	3	2	4	1	3	2
Newborn nursery	102	6	11	17	21	17	15	15

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 18. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Inpatient Services, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2001

Analysis Area										
	Total	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7
Hospitals	121	23	14	11	11	12	19	11	13	7
General medical-surgical:										
Adult medical-surgical, acute	119	23	13	10	11	12	19	11	13	7
Orthopedics	112	22	12	10	11	12	17	11	11	6
Rehabilitation & physical medicine	71	16	6	9	7	8	10	5	5	5
Hospice	56	11	6	4	7	9	4	6	4	5
Acute Long Term Care	13	1	4	5	0	2	0	0	1	0
Other acute care	8	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Pediatrics	111	23	12	8	10	11	17	11	13	6
Obstetrics	102	20	12	8	9	11	17	9	10	6
Psychiatric	41	10	5	5	4	3	5	3	5	1
AODA	41	8	6	3	3	2	6	7	4	2
Intensive care:										
Medical-surgical ICU	97	21	12	10	10	10	14	4	10	6
Cardiac ICU	91	18	12	9	9	10	14	4	10	5
Pediatric ICU	42	11	3	3	6	5	6	2	6	0
Burn care	17	3	0	3	1	0	3	2	5	0
Mixed ICU	76	15	12	3	9	10	12	2	9	4
Step-down care	62	11	12	9	5	6	7	5	6	1
Neonatal Intensive/Intermediate	20	2	4	4	1	2	3	2	2	0
Other ICU	8	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other inpatient	13	2	2	1	0	0	5	3	0	0
Subacute care	17	1	2	1	4	1	3	3	1	1
Newborn nursery	102	20	12	8	9	11	17	9	10	6

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 19. Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Hospital Type, Wisconsin, FY 2001

	Type					
	Total	GMS	Psych	AODA	Rehab	State
Hospitals	137	121	11	1	2	2
AIDS – specialized program for AIDS/ARC	11	11	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism/chemical dependency	47	39	7	1	0	0
Ambulance/transportation services:						
Nonemergency ground transfer	17	17	0	0	0	0
Nonemergency air transfer	3	3	0	0	0	0
Arthritis treatment center	18	17	0	0	1	0
Assisted living	10	10	0	0	0	0
Auxiliary	95	94	1	0	0	0
Birthing room/LDRP	102	102	0	0	0	0
Cardiac services:						
Angioplasty	28	28	0	0	0	0
Cardiac catheter laboratory	35	35	0	0	0	0
Cardiac rehabilitation program	106	106	0	0	0	0
Noninvasive cardiac assessment	101	100	0	0	1	0
Open-heart surgery	24	24	0	0	0	0
Case Management	93	85	5	0	2	1
Crisis Prevention	36	29	5	0	1	1
Complementary Medicine	35	34	1	0	0	0
Dialysis services:						
Hemodialysis	35	35	0	0	0	0
Peritoneal dialysis	44	44	0	0	0	0
Emergency/urgent care:						
Emergency department	118	118	0	0	0	0
Trauma center	58	58	0	0	0	0
Urgent care center	70	70	0	0	0	0
Ethics committee	119	112	4	0	2	1
Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter	25	25	0	0	0	0
Fitness center	51	50	0	0	1	0
Food service:						
Meals on wheels	47	47	0	0	0	0
Nutrition programs	114	106	6	0	1	1
Genetic counseling/screening	12	12	0	0	0	0

Table 19. Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Hospital Type, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)

	Type					
	Total	GMS	Psych	AODA	Rehab	State
Hospitals	137	121	11	1	2	2
Geriatric services:						
Adult day care program	19	19	0	0	0	0
Alzheimer's diagnosis/assessment	31	27	2	0	1	1
Comprehensive geriatric assessment	44	37	5	0	1	1
Emergency response system	82	80	1	0	0	1
Geriatric acute care unit	44	40	4	0	0	0
Geriatric clinics	21	18	3	0	0	0
Respite care	60	60	0	0	0	0
Retirement housing	10	10	0	0	0	0
Senior membership program	31	31	0	0	0	0
Health promotion:						
Community health promotion	125	116	5	1	2	1
Patient education	129	118	6	1	2	2
Worksite health promotion	105	102	0	0	1	2
Home health service	30	30	0	0	0	0
Home hospice program	18	18	0	0	0	0
Mammography services:						
Diagnostic mammography	105	105	0	0	0	0
Mammography screening	105	105	0	0	0	0
Occupational health services	94	92	0	0	2	0
Occupational/physical & rehabilitation:						
Audiology	59	57	0	0	1	0
Occupational therapy	124	113	7	0	2	2
Physical therapy	123	119	1	0	2	1
Recreational therapy	68	55	9	0	2	2
Rehabilitation inpatient	91	87	1	0	2	1
Rehabilitation outpatient	109	105	2	0	2	0
Respiratory therapy	117	116	0	0	1	0
Speech pathology	97	92	1	0	2	2
Oncology services	83	83	0	0	0	0
Outpatient services:						
Within the hospital	131	120	7	1	2	1
On campus freestanding center	13	10	2	0	0	1
Freestanding center off campus	44	38	4	0	1	1

Table 19. Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Hospital Type, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)

	Type					
	Total	GMS	Psych	AODA	Rehab	State
Hospitals	137	121	11	1	2	2
Pain Management Program	78	76	1	0	0	1
Patient representative	98	90	4	0	2	2
Psychiatric services:						
Child/adolescent services	44	32	10	0	0	2
Consultation-liaison services	53	44	6	0	1	2
Education services	41	32	7	0	0	2
Emergency services	55	49	6	0	0	0
Geriatric services	55	43	9	0	1	2
Outpatient services	49	41	7	0	0	1
Partial hospitalization program	31	24	6	0	0	1
Radiation therapy	29	29	0	0	0	0
Radiology, diagnostic:						
CT scanner	111	111	0	0	0	0
Diagnostic radioisotope facility	68	68	0	0	0	0
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	55	55	0	0	0	0
Positron emission tomography (PET)	8	8	0	0	0	0
SPECT	50	50	0	0	0	0
Ultrasound	99	99	0	0	0	0
Reproductive health:						
Fertility counseling	17	17	0	0	0	0
In vitro fertilization	6	6	0	0	0	0
Social work services	128	114	10	0	2	2
Sports medicine clinic/services	85	83	0	0	2	0
Surgery, ambulatory or outpatient	117	117	0	0	0	0
Transplant services:						
Bone marrow transplant	6	6	0	0	0	0
Heart/lung transplant	4	4	0	0	0	0
Kidney transplant	4	4	0	0	0	0
Tissue transplant	4	4	0	0	0	0
Women's health center/services	52	52	0	0	0	0

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 20. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2001

	Volume Group							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hospitals	121	17	16	17	21	17	17	16
AIDS – specialized program for AIDS/ARC	11	0	0	0	2	0	2	7
Alcoholism/chemical dependency	39	1	2	3	4	10	10	9
Ambulance/transportation services:								
Nonemergency ground transfer	17	2	4	2	2	2	2	3
Nonemergency air transfer	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Arthritis treatment center	17	0	0	1	0	2	6	8
Assisted living	10	1	0	3	4	1	0	1
Auxiliary	94	11	13	13	20	13	12	12
Birthing room/LDRP	102	7	11	17	20	17	15	15
Cardiac services:								
Angioplasty	28	0	0	0	1	2	11	14
Cardiac catheter laboratory	35	0	0	0	2	4	14	15
Cardiac rehabilitation program	106	11	14	14	20	15	16	16
Noninvasive cardiac assessment	100	9	11	12	19	17	17	15
Open-heart surgery	24	0	0	0	0	0	10	14
Case management	85	8	12	11	13	11	17	13
Crisis prevention	29	2	3	1	4	5	7	7
Complementary Medicine	34	1	2	3	7	6	8	7
Dialysis services:								
Hemodialysis	35	1	0	0	7	6	11	10
Peritoneal dialysis	44	4	0	2	5	9	11	13
Emergency/urgent care:								
Emergency department	118	15	16	17	21	17	17	15
Trauma center	58	4	5	6	10	7	12	14
Urgent care center	70	7	11	9	15	7	11	10
Ethics committee	112	13	14	15	20	17	17	16
Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter	25	0	0	1	1	7	8	8
Fitness center	50	4	3	6	12	8	9	8
Food service:								
Meals on wheels	47	4	7	6	11	6	8	5
Nutrition programs	106	12	13	15	18	17	15	16
Genetic counseling/screening	12	0	0	0	0	1	6	5

Table 20. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)

	Volume Group							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hospitals	121	17	16	17	21	17	17	16
Geriatric services:								
Adult day care program	19	1	4	6	4	1	1	2
Alzheimer's diagnosis/assessment	27	3	1	2	3	3	7	8
Comprehensive geriatric assessment	37	5	3	2	6	3	9	9
Emergency response system	80	6	8	11	19	13	13	10
Geriatric acute care unit	40	4	4	2	7	7	8	8
Geriatric clinics	18	0	2	0	4	2	4	6
Respite care	60	12	11	11	13	6	2	5
Retirement housing	10	2	1	3	3	0	1	0
Senior membership program	31	1	1	0	3	4	13	9
Health promotion:								
Community health promotion	116	16	15	17	21	16	17	14
Patient education	118	17	16	16	21	16	17	15
Worksite health promotion	102	14	14	15	17	16	14	12
Home health service	30	3	4	3	8	5	2	5
Home hospice program	18	0	1	4	5	3	2	3
Mammography services:								
Diagnostic mammography	105	12	16	13	20	15	15	14
Mammography screening	105	13	16	13	19	15	15	14
Occupational health services	92	8	14	14	17	12	13	14
Occupational/physical & rehabilitation:								
Audiology	57	7	5	8	10	5	12	10
Occupational therapy	113	13	14	16	21	17	16	16
Physical therapy	119	16	16	17	21	17	16	16
Recreational therapy	55	5	7	3	7	5	14	14
Rehabilitation inpatient	87	12	9	13	17	12	11	13
Rehabilitation outpatient	105	12	14	14	20	14	16	15
Respiratory therapy	116	15	13	17	21	17	17	16
Speech pathology	92	12	9	9	16	17	16	13
Oncology services	83	3	7	10	15	15	17	16
Outpatient services:								
Within the hospital	120	16	16	17	21	17	17	16
On campus freestanding center	10	0	1	1	1	0	5	2
Freestanding center off campus	38	1	3	2	8	4	8	12



Table 20. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)

	Volume Group							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hospitals	121	17	16	17	21	17	17	16
Pain Management Program	76	4	7	8	16	12	13	16
Patient representative	90	13	13	10	13	13	14	14
Psychiatric services:								
Child/adolescent services	32	2	1	0	2	5	11	11
Consultation-liaison services	44	4	2	2	4	10	10	12
Education services	32	2	1	0	1	7	11	10
Emergency services	49	3	3	3	6	11	11	12
Geriatric services	43	3	2	2	3	9	11	13
Outpatient services	41	2	2	4	5	9	10	9
Partial hospitalization program	24	1	0	1	0	5	7	10
Radiation Therapy	29	0	0	0	1	4	13	11
Radiology, diagnostic:								
CT scanner	111	12	16	16	20	17	17	13
Diagnostic radioisotope facility	68	2	3	4	13	15	16	15
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	55	2	3	6	5	13	16	10
Positron emission tomography (PET)	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
SPECT	50	0	2	0	9	13	11	15
Ultrasound	99	7	14	13	18	16	17	14
Reproductive health:								
Fertility counseling	17	0	0	0	1	3	4	9
In vitro fertilization	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Social work services	114	14	14	16	20	17	17	16
Sports medicine clinic/services	83	5	12	13	17	12	14	10
Surgery, ambulatory or outpatient	117	13	16	17	21	17	17	16
Transplant services:								
Bone marrow transplant	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Heart/lung transplant	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Kidney transplant	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Tissue transplant	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Women's health center/services	52	1	5	3	9	9	13	12

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services

Table 21. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2001

Analysis Area										
	Total	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7
Hospitals	121	23	14	11	11	12	19	11	13	7
AIDS - specialized program for AIDS/ARC	11	3	0	5	0	1	0	1	1	0
Alcoholism/chemical dependency	39	9	3	5	6	3	3	3	6	1
Ambulance/transportation services:										
Non-emergency ground transfer	17	2	0	1	2	2	3	2	5	0
Non-emergency air transfer	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Arthritis treatment center	17	5	1	6	2	0	0	1	2	0
Assisted living	10	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	0
Auxiliary	94	20	9	4	11	11	14	11	8	6
Birthing room/LDRP	102	19	12	8	9	11	18	9	10	6
Cardiac services:										
Angioplasty	28	4	3	8	5	3	1	2	2	0
Cardiac catheter laboratory	35	6	4	9	5	5	2	2	2	0
Cardiac rehabilitation program	106	20	10	8	10	12	18	10	13	5
Non-invasive cardiac assessment	100	21	13	9	10	11	15	4	12	5
Open-heart surgery	24	4	3	8	4	1	1	1	2	0
Case management	85	14	13	11	9	9	13	6	6	4
Crisis prevention	29	6	6	7	2	2	3	1	2	0
Complementary Medicine	34	9	5	8	2	1	4	3	2	0
Dialysis services:										
Hemodialysis	35	7	6	5	2	4	3	3	5	0
Peritoneal dialysis	44	8	8	9	1	5	5	2	6	0
Emergency/urgent care:										
Emergency department	118	23	13	10	11	11	19	11	13	7
Trauma center	58	13	8	7	8	5	6	6	4	1
Urgent care center	70	19	3	6	10	10	6	6	6	4
Ethics committee	112	21	14	11	9	11	18	10	12	6
Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter	25	3	7	6	1	3	1	1	3	0
Fitness center	50	11	6	5	4	4	9	5	5	1
Food service:										
Meals on wheels	47	10	5	0	8	4	6	5	7	2
Nutrition programs	106	19	13	11	9	11	16	9	13	5
Genetic counseling/screening	12	3	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	0

Table 21. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)

	Analysis Area									
	Total	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7
Hospitals	121	23	14	11	11	12	19	11	13	7
Geriatric services:										
Adult day care program	19	5	2	0	1	2	2	2	4	1
Alzheimer's diagnosis/assessment	27	7	4	5	2	1	5	1	2	0
Comprehensive geriatric assessment	37	12	6	6	2	2	3	2	2	2
Emergency response system	80	17	10	6	10	8	10	5	11	3
Geriatric acute care unit	40	7	7	7	5	4	3	2	3	2
Geriatric clinics	18	5	1	6	2	1	0	1	1	1
Respite care	60	13	4	2	4	6	9	8	10	4
Retirement housing	10	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	0
Senior membership program	31	5	6	7	4	4	1	2	2	0
Health promotion:										
Community health promotion	116	22	14	9	11	12	19	9	13	7
Patient education	118	23	14	10	11	12	19	9	13	7
Worksite health promotion	102	20	12	8	10	9	16	9	11	7
Home health service	30	9	1	1	4	5	3	2	2	3
Home hospice program	18	2	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	1
Mammography services:										
Diagnostic mammography	105	23	12	8	11	12	16	5	11	7
Mammography screening	105	23	11	8	11	12	16	6	11	7
Occupational health services	92	18	8	8	8	9	15	9	12	5
Occupational/physical & rehabilitation:										
Audiology	57	18	6	7	7	5	5	3	5	1
Occupational therapy	113	23	13	10	10	12	15	11	13	6
Physical therapy	119	23	13	10	11	12	19	11	13	7
Recreational therapy	55	13	6	7	5	6	5	5	7	1
Rehabilitation inpatient	87	19	11	9	9	8	9	9	10	3
Rehabilitation outpatient	105	22	12	10	10	10	14	10	12	5
Respiratory therapy	116	23	13	11	11	12	17	11	12	6
Speech pathology	92	19	13	11	8	11	8	8	10	4
Oncology services	83	19	9	10	9	8	10	4	9	5
Outpatient services:										
Within the hospital	120	23	14	10	11	12	19	11	13	7
On campus freestanding center	10	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
Freestanding center off campus	38	12	3	7	1	6	3	1	5	0
Pain Management Program	76	16	9	9	9	9	9	4	9	2
Patient representative	90	16	9	9	8	10	16	8	9	5

Table 21. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)

	Analysis Area									
	Total	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7
Hospitals	121	23	14	11	11	12	19	11	13	7
Psychiatric services:										
Child/adolescent services	32	6	3	6	5	2	3	1	5	1
Consultation-liaison services	44	8	6	9	5	2	5	3	5	1
Education services	32	6	4	5	6	3	2	2	3	1
Emergency services	49	10	5	6	7	4	5	4	6	2
Geriatric services	43	10	5	7	6	3	4	2	5	1
Outpatient services	41	8	3	7	7	4	4	3	4	1
Partial hospitalization program	24	2	4	4	3	1	1	3	5	1
Radiation therapy	29	3	6	7	4	3	2	0	4	0
Radiology, diagnostic:										
CT scanner	111	23	13	9	11	11	17	8	12	7
Diagnostic radioisotope facility	68	13	11	9	8	9	6	2	8	2
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	55	12	10	8	6	3	5	3	7	1
Positive emission tomography (PET)	8	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
SPECT	50	11	9	9	4	5	2	0	9	1
Ultrasound	99	20	13	9	11	12	13	3	12	6
Reproductive health:										
Fertility counseling	17	4	2	5	2	3	0	0	1	0
In vitro fertilization	6	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Social work services	114	23	13	11	9	9	19	11	12	7
Sports medicine clinic/services	83	14	9	8	9	7	13	7	11	5
Surgery, ambulatory or outpatient	117	23	13	9	11	12	19	10	13	7
Surgical services:										
Bone marrow transplant	6	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Heart/lung transplant	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidney transplant	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tissue transplant	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women's health center/services	52	11	7	7	7	6	6	2	5	1

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 22. GMS Hospital Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2001

Specialty	Total		Volume Group 1		Volume Group 2		Volume Group 3	
	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified
Total staff	15,478	13,678	539	452	366	312	405	374
Medical specialty:								
General and family practice	2,303	2,055	82	65	108	95	158	147
Internal medicine (general)	1,478	1,277	53	48	19	19	22	17
Internal medicine subspecialties	2,530	2,342	130	111	27	27	23	22
Pediatrics	1,074	956	17	14	2	2	5	5
Pediatric subspecialties	247	233	6	6	0	0	0	0
Surgical Specialty:								
General surgery	624	568	25	22	30	28	33	30
Obstetrics/Gynecology	770	673	10	8	3	2	8	8
All other surgical specialties	2,406	2,137	73	63	53	50	43	42
Other Specialty:								
Anesthesiology	728	653	8	8	16	5	1	1
Emergency medicine	745	624	51	37	30	19	24	15
Pathology	407	393	14	13	15	13	16	16
Radiology	938	917	52	47	37	37	59	58
All other specialties	1,228	850	18	10	26	15	13	13

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 22. GMS Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)

Specialty	Volume Group 4		Volume Group 5		Volume Group 6		Volume Group 7	
	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified
Total staff	841	752	1,843	1,570	4,280	3,853	7,204	6,365
Medical specialty:								
General and family practice	304	275	267	239	545	501	839	733
Internal medicine (general)	92	74	225	196	329	299	738	624
Internal medicine subspecialties	34	31	229	204	746	694	1,341	1,253
Pediatrics	28	25	116	97	399	364	507	449
Pediatric subspecialties	0	0	15	15	68	67	158	145
Surgical Specialty:								
General surgery	58	53	81	71	141	132	256	232
Obstetrics/Gynecology	28	27	99	83	199	173	423	372
All other surgical specialties	116	106	267	231	790	709	1,064	936
Other Specialty:								
Anesthesiology	22	19	86	70	210	193	385	357
Emergency medicine	33	27	144	116	209	189	254	221
Pathology	51	51	66	65	90	89	155	146
Radiology	47	46	108	106	238	235	397	388
All other specialties	28	18	140	77	316	208	687	509

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 23. GMS Hospital Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2001

Specialty	Total		Analysis Area 1		Analysis Area 2A		Analysis Area 2B		Analysis Area 3	
	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified
Total staff	15,478	13,678	2,421	2,157	2,934	2,594	4,471	4,048	1,529	1,366
Medical specialty:										
General and family practice	2,303	2,055	442	385	373	334	358	315	298	282
Internal medicine (general)	1,478	1,277	221	203	260	219	421	348	113	102
Internal medicine subspecialties	2,530	2,342	364	341	483	443	1,021	951	250	233
Pediatrics	1,074	956	134	122	169	151	474	430	59	52
Pediatric subspecialties	247	233	63	60	51	47	69	68	23	23
Surgical Specialty:										
General surgery	624	568	92	81	101	97	152	140	53	50
Obstetrics/Gynecology	770	673	110	96	157	134	265	236	62	53
All other surgical specialties	2,406	2,137	338	303	527	467	706	640	280	241
Other Specialty:										
Anesthesiology	728	653	85	77	154	142	244	228	67	58
Emergency medicine	745	624	114	103	183	159	187	165	52	48
Pathology	407	393	68	65	89	88	107	105	33	33
Radiology	938	917	197	192	185	181	202	201	134	132
All other specialties	1,228	850	193	129	202	132	265	221	105	59

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 23. GMS Hospital Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)

Specialty	Analysis Area 4		Analysis Area 5A		Analysis Area 5B		Analysis Area 6		Analysis Area 7	
	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified
Total staff	1,593	1,366	851	767	279	236	1,262	1,073	138	115
Medical specialty:										
General and family practice	237	215	208	193	106	92	225	188	56	51
Internal medicine (general)	210	169	57	54	19	17	168	157	9	8
Internal medicine subspecialties	143	126	65	65	19	15	180	164	5	4
Pediatrics	115	96	34	29	11	11	76	64	2	1
Pediatric subspecialties	24	18	1	1	3	3	13	13	0	0
Surgical Specialty:										
General surgery	75	70	55	49	16	15	69	57	11	9
Obstetrics/Gynecology	84	69	31	30	5	5	53	47	3	3
All other surgical specialties	183	148	138	132	24	23	190	165	20	18
Other Specialty:										
Anesthesiology	66	61	53	38	4	2	52	45	3	2
Emergency medicine	93	73	28	20	8	4	65	43	15	9
Pathology	26	23	37	34	8	8	37	35	2	2
Radiology	49	48	77	73	32	31	57	54	5	5
All other specialties	288	206	67	49	24	10	77	41	7	3

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.



Table 24. Specialty Hospital Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, Wisconsin, FY 2001

	Psychiatric		AODA		Rehab		State	
	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified	Number of Staff	Board Certified
Hospitals	11 Hospitals		1 Hospital		2 Hospitals		2 Hospitals	
Total staff	256	191	8	8	122	110	38	28
Medical specialty:								
General and family practice	15	10	7	7	14	14	3	1
Internal medicine (general)	12	11	0	0	12	9	4	4
Internal medicine subspecialties	14	14	0	0	34	32	0	0
Pediatrics	8	8	0	0	4	4	1	0
Pediatric subspecialties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surgical Specialty:								
General surgery	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Obstetrics/Gynecology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other surgical specialties	0	0	0	0	26	24	0	0
Other Specialty:								
Anesthesiology	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Emergency medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other specialties	207	148	1	1	24	19	30	23

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services

## SECTION V. How to Read the Tables

### Statewide Averages and Comparison Group Tables

Tables 26 through 29 in Section V provide statewide averages for utilization and financial measures at GMS, psychiatric and AODA hospitals. The measures listed are the same as those used on the individual hospital tables (Section VII). This allows comparison of individual hospital statistics to statewide averages. For GMS hospitals, the summary tables provide data for FY 2001 and FY 2000. For psychiatric and AODA hospitals, the tables contain FY 2001 data for “all psychiatric hospitals” and “all AODA hospitals” as separate categories. Refer to Appendix 1 for the definition of the measures used in these tables.

Tables 30 through 33 present utilization and financial statistics for GMS hospitals by volume group and analysis area. These tables provide the group averages that form the basis of the ratios listed in the individual hospital tables in Section VII.

### Individual Hospital Tables

Section VII consists of tables that profile each individual hospital. These tables are grouped by hospital type. Within each type, hospitals are listed in alphabetical order by city and by hospital name within city.

Each hospital table contains three pages of information. The first two pages list facility

utilization and staffing information that has been drawn primarily from each hospital’s completed 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals. The third page contains financial data extracted from each hospital’s FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey.

### Special Note on the Hospital Tables

If the hospital did not provide a given service, or if the calculation of ratios is not mathematically possible, a dash (-) has been entered in the tables. Zeros have been used to record service counts and percents that are actually zero. The tables list a calculated variable as “N/A” if missing data make it impossible to compute the calculated variable.

A comparative ratio is calculated by dividing the individual hospital’s statistic by the comparison group average. If the hospital’s statistic is greater than the comparison group average, the ratio will be greater than 1.00; if it is equal, the ratio will be 1.00; if it is less than the comparison group average, the ratio will be less than 1.00. The tables list “#” if the ratio computed would have been a negative number.

For example, if the total occupancy rate for a facility is 63.4 percent and the GMS hospital average is 54.5 percent, the ratio would be 1.17. This means the total occupancy rate at the facility is 17 percent greater than the average for all GMS hospitals.

Table 25. Hospitals Not Included in this Report

Action	Name of Hospital	City	FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey	2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals
Facility Closure	Aurora Health Center Kewaunee, Inc.	Kewaunee	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)
Facility Closure	St. Catherine's Hospital, Inc.	Kenosha	Closed temporarily for construction. Survey not required or submitted.	Closed temporarily for construction. Survey not required or submitted.
Change in Fiscal Year	St. Francis Hospital	Milwaukee	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)
Change in Ownership	Lifecare Hospitals of Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)
New Facility	Children's Hospital of Wisconsin-Fox Valley	Neenah	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)
New Facility	Orthopaedic Hospital of Wisconsin-Glendale	Glendale	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)
New Facility	BayCare Aurora LLC	Green Bay	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)
New Facility	Oakleaf Surgical Hospital, LLC	Eau Claire	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)	Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set)
New Facility	Columbia Center, LLC	Milwaukee	First fiscal year ends 6/30/02 (no survey yet required)	First fiscal year ends 6/30/02 (no survey yet required)

## First Page of the Hospital Tables

**Header:** The top of the first page of each hospital table identifies basic facility information including the following: name and address of the hospital, hospital type, type of control (i.e., proprietary, religious organization, municipal, other nonprofit), hospital reporting period, and the applicable county, analysis area, and volume group.

**Selected Utilization Statistics:** These columns consist of selected utilization and operational statistics. These data include measures of occupancy, average census, and average length of stay by selected service area; the volume of inpatient and outpatient surgeries; the volume of outpatient visits (nonemergency and emergency); the number of full-time equivalent staff in selected categories of hospital personnel; and the number of full-time equivalent personnel per 100 daily patient adjusted census. Adjusted census is a hospital's

average daily census plus an outpatient equivalent of patient days based on total gross outpatient revenue.

**Utilization for Total Hospital:** At the bottom of the first page are descriptive data indicating the following:

- Number of beds set up and staffed;
- Number of patients discharged;
- Total inpatient days;
- Existence of contracts with prepaid health plans;
- Utilization of Medicare-certified swing beds (GMS hospitals only); and
- Number of bassinets, and utilization data for newborns (GMS hospitals only).

NOTE: Definitions of terms used in the utilization section of the tables appear in the Glossary (Appendix 1).

## Second Page of the Hospital Tables

**Inpatient Service Areas:** The top of the second page of each hospital table presents detailed information on inpatient services provided at that hospital. Broad service categories, such as general medical-surgical and ICU/CCU, are further categorized into component units. For example, general medical-surgical is subdivided into adult medical-surgical, orthopedic, rehabilitation and physical medicine, hospice, long-term acute care and other acute. Within each service category, the following information is provided:

- Level of service, which describes how the service is provided (e.g., distinct unit, by contract);
- Number of beds set up and staffed as of the last day of the hospital's fiscal year;
- Number of discharges and transfers of patients treated;
- Number of inpatient days of care;
- Occupancy rate;
- Average census, number of patients; and
- Average length of stay in days.

The categories "other acute," "other intensive care," and "other" include specialized programs that do not fit into the survey's major categories.

Examples include eating disorder units, long-term respiratory care units, adolescent treatment facilities, and non-ICU beds with monitoring equipment.

Note: The "Inpatient Service Area" columns do not include a line for totals. This is because the numbers are only to be used across rows for calculations within a specific service area. Total hospital figures are available on the first page of each hospital's table.

**Personnel on Hospital Payroll as of September 30, 2001:** The bottom half of the second page lists the actual number of all full- and part-time hourly and salaried personnel on a hospital's payroll as of September 30, 2001. It excludes nursing home staff and staff who do not provide direct hospital services.

The table also indicates the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in each personnel category. FTEs are calculated by adding the number of full-time staff in a hospital to the figure obtained by dividing the total number of part-time hours worked per week by the length of the individual hospital's work week (usually 35-40 hours).

## Third Page of the Hospital Tables

**Summary Data from Financial Statements:** The section at the top of the third page provides summary income statement (revenue and expenses) and balance sheet information (assets, liabilities, and fund balances) for each hospital's 2001 fiscal year. The income statement provides an overview of a hospital's profitability and the extent to which the facility is funded by sources other than patient revenue (income from unrestricted gifts, donations, endowments, and investments).

**Selected Financial Statistics:** The bulk of the third page consists of a set of 32 financial statistics grouped into six major analytical categories:

- Gross revenue as a percent of total gross patient revenue;
- Deductions from revenue as a percent of total gross patient revenue;

- Other revenue as a percent of total revenue and net gains or losses as a percent of net income;
- Expenses as a percent of total expenses;
- Fiscal statistics; and
- Net revenue statistics.

## Special Financial Information for Combination Facilities

Some hospitals operate in combination with a nursing home. A note of this status will be included on the hospital's table if it had an impact on the fiscal data. The following modifications in data may have occurred at combination facilities:

1. If a hospital is jointly operated in connection with a nursing home, home health agency, or other organization, and the asset, liability, and fund balance data are not available from the hospital's final audited financial statements for the hospital unit alone, the hospital used data from its most recent Medicare Cost Report to derive the required data for the hospital unit for the following:
  - Net patient accounts receivable;
  - Property, plant and equipment; and
  - Long-term debt.
2. If the information is combined on both the hospital financial statement and the Medicare Cost Report, the hospital reported these data based on the total facility.
3. If the assets and funds under the following relate directly to the hospital unit, a hospital reported these data for the hospital unit only; otherwise a hospital reported these data based on the total facility:
  - Other unrestricted assets; and
  - Specific purpose funds.
4. If the hospital unit data could not be separated from the total facility data for the following categories, then a hospital reported these data based on the total facility:
  - Current cash and short-term investments;
  - Inter-corporate account(s);
  - Other current assets;
  - Long-term investments (at lower of cost or market);
  - Current liabilities;
  - Other noncurrent liabilities;

- Unrestricted fund balances;
- Plant replacement and expansion funds; and
- Endowment funds.

To find what combination of data was used for a particular hospital, a copy of the individual hospital's survey form can be obtained.

## Differences in Tables by Type of Hospital

**General Medical-Surgical Hospital Tables:** The columns of data on the first and third pages of individual hospital tables for GMS hospitals compare a hospital's statistics to data for selected comparison groups. The numbers that appear in these columns indicate both the absolute figures and the ratios of the individual hospital's statistics to the averages for each comparison group. In addition, each hospital's data are compared to its 2000 fiscal year data in terms of absolute amounts and a ratio.

**Specialty Hospital Tables:** The first page of the tables for psychiatric, AODA and state-operated mental health facilities differs from the first page of the GMS hospital tables in the following ways:

- The occupancy rates, average census, and average length of stay under the selected utilization statistics section are calculated only for psychiatric and AODA services.
- The staffing section includes psychologists and social workers instead of ancillary nursing personnel.
- Except for the state-operated mental health institutes, each hospital's data are compared only to data from similar hospitals (not to analysis areas or volume groups). The state-operated mental health institutes are compared only to data from their previous fiscal year.
- On the bottom of the first page, there are no data on swing-bed usage and newborn nursery because these services are not offered in specialty hospitals.

The first page of the rehabilitation hospital tables differs from the first page of the GMS hospital tables in the following ways:

- The occupancy rates, average census, and average length of stay are calculated only for rehabilitation and physical medicine.
- The staffing section includes physical and occupational therapists instead of ancillary nursing personnel.
- The hospital's data are compared only to data from the previous fiscal year.

For all specialty hospitals, the second page is identical to that used for GMS hospitals.

The third page includes the same kind of financial data as for GMS hospitals; however, comparisons are made only to data from similar hospitals for the psychiatric and AODA facilities (not to analysis areas or volume groups) and data from the previous fiscal year. The third page for each of the state-operated mental health institutes and the rehabilitation hospitals compares data only from the previous fiscal year.

## **SECTION VI. Statewide Averages for Selected Measures of Utilization and Finance**

### **General Medical-Surgical (GMS) Hospitals**

#### **Tables 26-27**

### **Psychiatric and Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) Hospitals**

#### **Tables 28-29**





Table 26. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Utilization Statistics, Wisconsin, FY 2001 and 2000**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
<b>Occupancy Rate (%)</b>			
Adult medical-surgical	57.2	55.3	1.03
Obstetrics	41.1	39.7	1.04
Pediatrics	41.7	35.6	1.17
Total hospital	55.5	53.7	1.03
<b>Average Census (Patients)</b>			
Adult medical-surgical	35.1	34.1	1.03
Obstetrics	5.0	5.0	1.00
Pediatrics	7.5	6.6	1.14
Total hospital	57.5	56.3	1.02
<b>Average Length of Stay (Days)</b>			
Adult medical-surgical	3.9	3.9	1.00
Obstetrics	2.4	2.4	1.00
Pediatrics	3.9	4.0	0.98
Total hospital	4.2	4.3	0.98
<b>Surgical Operations</b>			
Inpatient	1,515	1,486	1.02
Outpatient	3,036	2,826	1.07
Inpatient as % of all surgeries	33.3	34.5	0.97
<b>Outpatient Visits</b>			
Nonemergency visits	75,595	73,476	1.04
Emergency visits	14,459	14,080	1.03
<b>Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>			
Administrators	13.2	13.0	1.02
Nurses, licensed	146.7	142.8	1.03
Ancillary nursing personnel	55.5	52.9	1.05
All other personnel	380.7	355.2	1.07
Total FTEs	607.6	574.8	1.06
<b>FTEs Per 100 Patient Census (Adjusted)</b>			
Administrators	12.6	13.0	0.97
Nurses, licensed	152.1	154.4	0.99
Ancillary nursing personnel	53.3	53.1	1.00
All other personnel	365.7	356.8	1.02
Total FTEs	583.7	577.4	1.01

Source: 2000/2001 *Annual Survey of Hospitals*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 27. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, Wisconsin, FY 2001 and 2000**

	2001	2000	Ratio
Gross Rev as % of Total Gross Patient Revenue			
Medicare	41.9	42.3	0.99
Medical Assistance	8.3	7.5	1.11
Commercial	44.2	44.6	0.99
All other	5.5	5.5	1.00
Deductions as % of Total Gross Patient Revenue			
Medicare	23.0	21.7	1.06
Medical Assistance	5.3	4.4	1.20
Commercial	9.3	9.5	0.98
Charity care	1.1	1.2	0.92
All other	1.1	1.1	1.00
Total deductions	39.8	38.0	1.05
Other Revenue and Net Gains or Losses			
Other revenue as % of total revenue	5.0	4.3	1.16
Net gains/losses as % of net income	14.1	15.9	0.89
Expenses as % of Total Expenses			
Salary/fringe benefits	48.7	49.3	0.99
Supplies and services	39.4	38.4	1.03
Capital component	9.0	9.4	0.96
Bad debt	2.9	2.9	1.00
Fiscal Statistics			
Operating margin (%)	6.6	4.8	1.38
Total hospital profit margin (%)	7.6	5.6	1.36
Return on equity (%)	11.5	9.0	1.28
Current ratio	2.5	2.5	1.00
Days in net patient accounts receivable	63.8	70.8	0.90
Average payment period	52.6	53.3	0.99
Equity financing (%)	57.6	54.7	1.05
Long-term debt to equity ratio	0.5	0.5	1.00
Times interest earned	5.7	4.2	1.36
Total asset turnover	0.9	0.9	1.00
Average age of plant (years)	9.6	9.1	1.05
Increase (decrease) total net patient rev (%)	11.6	7.5	1.55
Outpatient gross rev (% of total gross pt rev)	43.2	42.4	1.02
Patient Statistics			
Inpatient net revenue per discharge	\$7,574	\$6,997	1.08
Inpatient net revenue per day	\$1,672	\$1,536	1.09
Outpatient net revenue per visit	\$308	\$282	1.09

Source: FY 2001 *Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 28. Averages for Selected Utilization Statistics at **Psychiatric** and **AODA** Hospitals, Wisconsin, FY 2001

	<b>Psychiatric</b>	<b>AODA</b>
Occupancy Rate (%)		
Psychiatric	61.4	-
Alcoholism/Chemical dependency	43.7	23.5
Total hospital	60.7	23.5
Average Census (Patients)		
Psychiatric	35	0
Alcoholism/Chemical dependency	1	6
Total hospital	36	6
Average Length of Stay (Days)		
Psychiatric	6.7	-
Alcoholism/Chemical dependency	2.8	15.6
Total hospital	6.5	15.6
Outpatient Visits		
Nonemergency visits	25,959	8,240
Emergency visits	1,807	0
Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)		
Administrators	4	4
Nurses, licensed	36	4
Psychologists	3	0
Social Workers	15	0
All other personnel	135	17
Total FTEs	193	26
FTEs Per 100 Patient Census (Adjusted)		
Administrators	5	44
Nurses, licensed	47	49
Psychologists	4	0
Social Workers	20	0
All other personnel	176	189
Total FTEs	252	281

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 29. Averages for Selected Financial Statistics at **Psychiatric** and **AODA** Hospitals, Wisconsin, FY 2001

	<b>Psychiatric</b>	<b>AODA</b>
Gross Rev as % of Total Gross Patient Revenue		
Medicare	14.4	<0.05
Medical Assistance	14.8	30.3
Commercial	32.9	67.0
All other	37.9	2.7
Deductions as % of Total Gross Patient Revenue		
Medicare	6.9	<0.05
Medical Assistance	5.7	<0.05
Commercial	11.4	0.70
Charity care	7.0	0.60
All other	1.5	<0.05
Total deductions	32.4	1.40
Other Revenue and Net Gains or Losses		
Other revenue as % of total revenue	25.9	<0.05
Net gains/losses as % of net income	61.4	<0.05
Expenses as % of Total Expenses		
Salary/fringe benefits	50.3	59.4
Supplies and services	44.8	19.2
Capital component	3.2	13.5
Bad debt	1.7	7.8
Fiscal Statistics		
Operating margin (%)	0.3	13.7
Total hospital profit margin (%)	0.7	13.7
Return on equity (%)	4.6	36.4
Current ratio	2.3	27.3
Days in net patient accounts receivable	44.7	99.4
Average payment period	28.3	5.8
Equity financing (%)	43.5	99.6
Long-term debt to equity ratio	0.8	<0.05
Times interest earned	1.9	N/A
Total asset turnover	2.9	2.7
Average age of plant (years)	6.7	18.2
Increase (decrease) total net patient rev (%)	14.0	17.9
Outpatient gross rev (% of total gross pt rev)	48.8	38.1
Patient Statistics		
Inpatient net revenue per discharge	\$4,451	\$9,208
Inpatient net revenue per day	\$505	\$591
Outpatient net revenue per visit	\$295	\$91

Source: FY 2001 *Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

## **SECTION VI. continued**

### **Group Averages for Selected Measures of Utilization – GMS Hospitals**

#### **Tables 30-31**

### **Group Averages for Selected Measures of Finance – GMS Hospitals**

#### **Tables 32-33**



Table 30. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Utilization Statistics, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2001**

	Volume Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Occupancy Rate (%)							
Adult medical-surgical	18.6	30.4	34.6	45.1	53.2	65.5	68.9
Obstetrics	6.5	17.0	21.9	26.0	32.8	39.0	58.0
Pediatrics	13.7	4.8	10.7	10.6	21.3	70.0	39.5
Total hospital	28.3	28.2	32.6	41.6	49.2	59.7	65.0
Average Census (Patients)							
Adult medical-surgical	3	6	9	16	29	51	107
Obstetrics	<0.05	<0.05	1	2	4	6	14
Pediatrics	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	1	6	4
Total hospital	7	8	12	22	49	96	209
Average Length of Stay (Days)							
Adult medical-surgical	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2
Obstetrics	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
Pediatrics	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.9
Total hospital	5.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.8
Surgical Operations							
Inpatient	44	178	248	627	1,347	2,878	5,348
Outpatient	191	701	832	1,958	2,663	6,390	8,696
Inpatient as % of all surgeries	18.7	20.3	22.9	24.2	33.6	31.1	38.1
Outpatient Visits							
Nonemergency visits	13,399	21,722	24,755	48,701	73,993	137,243	218,473
Emergency visits	2,078	5,950	5,681	10,825	17,595	23,214	35,987
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)							
Administrators	3	3	5	8	20	22	32
Nurses, licensed	19	28	42	79	150	237	550
Ancillary nursing personnel	8	8	14	22	41	86	209
All other personnel	46	83	101	210	406	612	1,208
Total FTEs	75	123	162	319	618	957	1,998
FTEs per 100 Patient Census (Adjusted)							
Administrators	25	16	21	15	19	12	9
Nurses, licensed	160	149	159	145	144	136	162
Ancillary nursing personnel	66	42	52	41	40	49	62
All other personnel	392	441	380	387	389	350	356
Total FTEs	644	648	611	588	591	548	589

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 31. **GMS** Hospital Averages for Selected Utilization Statistics, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2001

	Analysis Area								
	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7
Occupancy Rate (%)									
Adult medical-surgical	53.6	68.3	74.6	56.3	52.5	43.3	50.7	50.2	27.9
Obstetrics	40.8	41.2	55.9	41.8	38.4	26.8	33.4	37.3	17.3
Pediatrics	46.8	19.0	61.9	19.7	26.7	13.4	26.4	41.0	10.3
Total hospital	53.9	61.7	68.6	54.4	48.1	40.6	46.3	52.3	26.0
Average Census (Patients)									
Adult medical-surgical	31	37	95	27	31	15	15	28	11
Obstetrics	4	6	12	4	4	2	2	3	1
Pediatrics	2	1	9	<0.5	1	<0.5	1	1	<0.5
Total hospital	53	69	192	50	51	22	29	51	12
Average Length of Stay (Days)									
Adult medical-surgical	3.8	3.9	4.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6
Obstetrics	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2
Pediatrics	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.1
Total hospital	3.9	4.3	5.3	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.3
Surgical Operations									
Inpatient	1,764	1,784	3,898	1,573	1,589	588	569	1,491	245
Outpatient	3,523	4,166	5,937	4,561	3,805	1,189	1,500	1,755	714
Inpatient as % of all surgeries	33.4	30.0	39.6	25.6	29.5	33.1	27.5	45.9	25.5
Outpatient Visits									
Nonemergency visits	102,615	107,565	197,920	52,868	71,001	34,346	30,467	51,647	18,872
Emergency visits	13,394	20,292	33,695	13,896	19,031	6,782	7,184	11,621	6,649
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)									
Administrators	9	16	38	14	12	10	7	11	3
Nurses, licensed	163	200	400	125	191	67	102	143	42
Ancillary nursing personnel	44	64	173	31	64	23	34	69	10
All other personnel	431	427	936	337	415	160	279	341	90
Total FTEs	648	707	1,546	508	682	260	423	564	145
FTEs per 100 Patient Census (Adjusted)									
Administrators	10	11	13	14	12	24	15	12	11
Nurses, licensed	167	142	134	122	182	152	210	162	154
Ancillary nursing personnel	45	45	58	31	61	53	70	78	37
All other personnel	442	305	313	330	396	363	574	386	329
Total FTEs	664	504	516	496	651	591	870	639	531

Source: 2001 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.



Table 32. **GMS** Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2001

	Volume Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross Rev as % of Total Gross Patient Rev							
Medicare	56.9	46.8	42.7	44.0	42.3	39.5	41.9
Medical Assistance	10.9	8.2	6.4	6.6	7.9	9.1	8.4
Commercial	27.5	38.7	45.4	44.0	43.7	47.1	43.8
All other	4.7	6.4	5.6	5.4	6.2	4.3	5.9
Deductions as % of Total Gross Patient Rev							
Medicare	26.6	22.0	21.0	23.7	22.3	23.2	22.9
Medical Assistance	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	5.7
Commercial	4.5	4.6	6.4	6.7	6.5	9.7	10.5
Charity care	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.4
All other	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3
Total deductions	37.7	32.4	32.2	35.4	35.4	40.4	41.8
Other Revenue and Net Gains or Losses							
Other revenue as % of total revenue	2.3	3.3	4.9	3.5	3.9	9.1	3.9
Net gains/losses as % of net income	16.0	30.8	30.4	15.6	2.3	10.0	17.2
Expenses as % of Total Expenses							
Salary/fringe benefits	51.3	52.8	50.3	53.4	54.2	46.9	47.0
Supplies and services	38.5	33.3	37.0	34.4	33.0	41.5	41.3
Capital component	7.6	9.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.9
Bad debt	2.6	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.8
Fiscal Statistics							
Operating margin (%)	4.9	2.7	5.6	4.9	6.5	9.0	6.1
Total hospital profit margin (%)	5.8	3.9	7.9	5.8	6.7	9.9	7.3
Return on equity (%)	22.3	7.5	10.1	8.5	9.9	13.4	11.7
Current ratio	1.8	2.2	4.2	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.4
Days in net patient accounts receivable	71.5	73.7	67.3	65.2	72.9	69.6	58.5
Average payment period	67.3	61.2	49.2	55.5	66.2	48.8	49.9

Table 32. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)**

	Volume Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Equity financing (%)	35.2	44.5	59.5	54.6	58.5	61.3	57.2
Long-term debt to equity ratio	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Times interest earned	5.3	2.7	5.3	4.2	6.1	7.8	5.4
Total asset turnover	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Average age of plant (years)	12.3	9.4	9.3	8.5	9.5	9.4	9.8
Increase (decrease) total net patient rev (%)	14.9	11.5	10.5	11.1	10.8	12.3	11.7
Outpatient gross rev (% of total gross pt rev)	38.5	59.0	57.5	59.3	51.1	45.0	37.6
Patient Statistics							
Inpatient net revenue per discharge	\$9,434	\$4,852	\$4,639	\$5,070	\$5,501	\$7,087	\$9,149
Inpatient net revenue per day	\$1,528	\$1,521	\$1,453	\$1,408	\$1,363	\$1,635	\$1,810
Outpatient net revenue per visit	\$189	\$223	\$270	\$305	\$315	\$287	\$336

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 33. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2001**

	Analysis Area								
	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7
Gross Rev as % of Total Gross Patient Rev									
Medicare	38.7	41.0	41.3	42.7	41.2	45.1	45.6	49.0	46.0
Medical Assistance	6.4	5.3	12.9	4.8	5.2	6.7	5.8	7.3	12.5
Commercial	49.0	49.6	40.0	48.7	48.7	41.8	38.5	38.8	34.5
All other	5.9	4.1	5.8	3.7	4.9	6.3	10.1	4.9	7.0
Deductions as % of Total Gross Patient Rev									
Medicare	19.5	24.5	25.5	19.6	20.8	21.8	22.6	23.5	20.8
Medical Assistance	3.9	3.4	8.6	2.8	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	6.1
Commercial	10.3	11.7	11.2	8.6	6.6	6.0	5.7	3.2	2.8
Charity care	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2
All other	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.3	0.3	1.1
Total deductions	35.9	40.9	48.3	32.1	32.8	33.6	35.1	32.3	32.0
Other Revenue and Net Gains or Losses									
Other revenue as % of total revenue	9.4	3.0	4.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.8	2.1
Net gains/losses as % of net income	26.2	5.4	11.9	17.4	23.2	20.4	15.6	-0.1	6.8
Expenses as % of Total Expenses									
Salary/fringe benefits	50.5	49.3	42.0	50.6	56.0	51.7	55.0	49.8	54.4
Supplies and services	38.0	38.1	46.3	36.4	32.4	36.7	33.5	38.1	32.8
Capital component	8.9	9.3	8.6	10.3	9.1	8.2	7.9	9.6	8.4
Bad debt	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.6	2.4	4.4
Fiscal Statistics									
Operating margin (%)	4.8	11.7	6.1	6.2	4.9	8.2	6.5	5.7	2.8
Total hospital profit margin (%)	6.4	12.3	6.8	7.4	6.3	10.1	7.7	5.7	3.0
Return on equity (%)	11.3	17.0	10.9	11.1	8.3	12.4	12.6	8.4	6.9
Current ratio	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.7
Days in net patient accounts receivable	69.4	63.4	53.5	67.6	71.1	71.1	80.3	60.8	70.7
Average payment period	52.6	53.3	48.0	42.2	50.7	51.5	70.3	64.6	83.6

Table 33. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2001 (continued)**

	Analysis Area								
	1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7
Equity financing (%)	50.1	59.1	58.2	60.6	60.1	67.3	61.8	56.8	43.6
Long-term debt to equity ratio	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8
Times interest earned	4.0	10.6	5.2	5.3	5.2	9.2	9.3	4.5	2.7
Total asset turnover	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
Average age of plant (years)	10.2	8.8	10.0	8.2	9.2	9.3	11.0	9.8	9.1
Increase (decrease) total net patient rev (%)	11.3	16.4	11.5	8.9	10.1	11.1	11.2	10.8	8.9
Outpatient gross rev (% of total gross pt rev)	42.9	50.4	35.8	52.6	51.1	50.8	42.2	39.7	54.2
Patient Statistics									
Inpatient net revenue per discharge	\$7,879	\$6,087	\$10,341	\$6,047	\$6,313	\$5,555	\$7,130	\$7,149	\$4,655
Inpatient net revenue per day	\$1,743	\$1,390	\$1,855	\$1,507	\$1,563	\$1,487	\$1,872	\$1,669	\$1,374
Outpatient net rev per visit	\$228	\$324	\$308	\$441	\$356	\$289	\$379	\$338	\$251

Source: *FY 2001 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services

## **SECTION VII. Individual Hospital Tables**